



Emergency taxation sought for Histadrut

EVELYN GORDON

THE government will try to submit an emergency regulation instituting a tax to support the Histadrut before the end of the summer Knesset session, Justice Minister David Liba'i and Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Ramon agreed on Friday.

Under an earlier agreement between the government and the Histadrut, the National Health Insurance Law will not go into effect until such a regulation is in place, since the law will reduce the Histadrut's funding considerably. Currently, the Histadrut skims 28% off all the dues it collects for Kupat Holim Clalit for its own purposes. Under the new law, however, dues will be collected by the National Insurance Institute rather than the Histadrut, and all the money will be given straight to the health fund.

The emergency regulation would remain in place until the government passes a permanent law to resolve this problem.

According to Liba'i, the proposed tax would be levied only on those who already pay money to the Histadrut - labor federation members, and those non-members who are nevertheless covered by Histadrut agreements under current labor law, and who are therefore required to pay the Histadrut a fee.

"The tax will freeze the current situation with respect to who pays," Liba'i said.

The only change, he said, is that the tax would be collected by the National Insurance Institute rather than the Histadrut.

Once the emergency regulation is in place, the government will begin work on a permanent solution: either the passage of a full-fledged law on workers' organizations, or an amendment to the Wage Protection Law providing for collection of the Histadrut tax.

The second solution would be quicker and easier to pass, Liba'i noted, because it deals only with the funding problem. A complete workers' organizations law would also include other items - such as an explicit statement of the right to organize and protection of the right not to organize - and would probably require an amendment to the Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation, as well, Liba'i said.

Either method, however, presents certain legal difficulties, which the government must find a way around. The main problem is one of the international treaties Israel has signed.

Budget talks start under grim warning

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE cabinet will today hold its first session on the 1995 budget, under the pall of Manufacturers Association president Dan Propoy's broadside against the government's economic policy, in which he claimed the government was leading the economy into crisis.

Propoy, who spoke Friday to the Commercial and Industrial Club in Tel Aviv, attacked the government and the Bank of Israel for pursuing flawed monetary and fiscal policies that hurt growth.

"We are in the midst of a dangerous period of economic slowdown due to the Bank of Israel's monetary policy, which has sent shock waves through the capital market," said Propoy. He also blamed the government's fiscal policy for eroding the business sector's profitability by raising wages and the cost of labor, and warned of a slowdown in the increase in exports.

Propoy criticized the central bank's interest and credit policy for both inflating stock market values at the end of last year, and causing the market's recent sharp decline.

According to Propoy, the Bank of Israel mistakenly estimated in the summer of 1993 that inflation would come down to 8 percent annually, and lowered interest rates accordingly. However, at that time, inflation was actually 10 percent, and as a result, due to the low interest rates, money

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Brazil, Italy advance

BRAZIL defeated the Netherlands 3-2 last night in Dallas to advance to the World Cup semifinals.

Earlier at Foxboro, Massachusetts, Italy scored a 2-1 victory over Spain.

Full report, Page 9



The mother of 17-year-old Sarit Prigal, killed by terrorists on Thursday, mourns at her daughter's funeral on Friday. (Isaac Harari)

Terror slayings spark angry reactions

Hamas claims soldier's murder, suspected in shooting of girl

HERB KEINON and news agencies

SETTLERS squatted in vacant apartments in Kiryat Arba, demonstrations were held throughout the country, and Arab property near Hebron and Ramallah was vandalized in reaction over the weekend to the murders of Sarit Prigal and soldier Arye Frankenthal last week.

The body of Frankenthal, 20, a soldier from Moshav Givon, was found near the village of Akeb near Ramallah. He had been kidnapped Wednesday on the way home from his base in the South and there were signs of gunshot wounds on his body.

Prigal, 17, was shot in the head and killed near Hebron Thursday night. Her brother and father were lightly wounded in the attack.

Hamas claimed responsibility for Frankenthal's killing in a statement faxed to Reuters, together with a copy of his identity card. The organization said it would continue attacks unless the government releases all Palestinian prisoners. No organization has yet claimed responsibility for Prigal's killing.

"If the Israeli government wants to stop the series of kidnappings, it must release immediately 7,000 Palestinian hostages who are living inside of Israeli prisons," the faxed statement read.

"Our land demands to be perfumed by more blood," said the leaflet signed by Hamas's military wing, Izzadun Kassam.

The army and the General Security Service are hunting three Hamas cells in the Hebron and Ramallah areas believed to be connected to the murders of Prigal and Frankenthal, security sources said.

The sources said Hamas has reactivated these cells following an unofficial "recess" in their activities preceding the visit of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"We know who these people are, and eventually they will be found one way or the other, dead or alive," an army source said last night.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Gur demanded the Palestinian Police crack down on the extremists.

"We have stressed more than once that if they don't succeed in using their force to impose quiet, we will feel free to act according to our

needs," Gur told Israel Radio. Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said on Israel Radio that the murders should be seen as the joint enemies of Israel and the Palestinians.

"Whoever wants to see the agreement go further and wider, needs to work together to strike at terror and reduce its force as much possible."

Sarid dismissed allegations from the right that Hamas was working in tandem with the PLO. "We know for certain that there is no 'division of labor' between them, and we are sorry that demagoguery is heard even during hard and bitter times," Jibril Rajoub, head of Palestinian security in the autonomous areas, said the way to avoid further violence is to expand Palestinian self-rule to all the West Bank.

"I think such a step will reduce all activities to zero," Rajoub said.

Outgoing US Ambassador Edward Djerejian said in an interview with Israel Radio that the Palestinian self-rule government would have to control extremists to insure peace talks would advance.

"It is up to the new Palestinian Authority and the Palestinian police to fulfill their own responsibility... so that those who are opposed to the peace process, those who advocate violence and terrorism are controlled," Djerejian said.

As part of its search for the assassins, the army imposed a curfew on Hebron Friday that will remain until further notice, according to an army statement.

Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe reacted angrily to the curfew, saying "The freedom of the city residents has been seized for a pretext of security."

The mayor protested the curfew as collective punishment, and said city residents have been confined to their homes for about 60 days this year.

Kjell Johansen, head of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH) said the force is in contact with the government and army to try to get the curfew lifted.

TIPH spokesman Bjorn Soerensen said the force regrets Prigal's murder and hopes it would not lead to

more violence. "TIPH will try to avoid that this tragic and unnecessary killing will result in a setback of the normalization process," Soerensen said in a statement.

OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran said on Israel Radio yesterday that in the aftermath Prigal's murder, "The majority of Kiryat Arba settlers behaved impeccably, but a vocal and extremist minority behaved as if they had lost their senses."

Biran was jeered Thursday night when he went to the scene of Prigal's murder near the entrance to Kiryat Arba, and was forced, along with Maj.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz, to leave the scene. The two were called "traitors."

One Kach activist said the anger is directed at Biran, because he signed the administrative detention orders against Kach and Kahane Ha'i activists after the Hebron massacre. Most of these detainees are from Kiryat Arba and Hebron.

Late Thursday night angry demonstrations erupted in Kiryat Arba, and the windshields of Arab-owned cars were smashed and tires punctured in Arab villages in the area. Kach took responsibility for these attacks, as well as the puncturing of tires and breaking Arab windshields in Jerusalem on Shabbat.

Natshe said some Arab houses had been stoned, while other Palestinian reports said houses had been shot at, cars wrecked, and salt spread in vineyards. There were also reports that tires of dozens of Arab-owned cars were slashed in four Palestinian villages near Akeb, where Frankenthal's body was discovered.

Some 1,000 people took part in a protest outside the Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem last night. The protesters carried torches, chanted "In blood and spirit we will get rid of Rabin," and burned pictures of Arafat.

In other protests over the weekend, some 200 Ma'aleh Adumim residents blocked the road to Jericho for several hours early Friday morning. A similar protest took place at the Gush Etzion Junction, where traffic was



Aryeh Frankenthal

blocked as protesters burned tires in the road.

Friday afternoon a number of Kiryat Arba and Hebron residents went into government-owned but vacant apartments at Givat Yitzhak, between Kiryat Arba and its adjacent neighborhood of Givat Harsina. These apartments were built under the administration of former housing minister Ariel Sharon, but the government has not allowed them to be sold.

Soon after residents, in response to Prigal's murder, began moving belongings into the apartments, a large police and IDF force - numbering some 20 vans - arrived at the scene. Altercations broke out between settlers and soldiers, and later in the afternoon it was agreed that 15 families could remain there over Shabbat.

Kiryat Arba local council member Elyakim Haetzni said the residents would appeal to the Housing Ministry this morning to allow these homes to be occupied.

"The scene Friday was surrealistic," Haetzni said. "As we were being blocked by IDF soldiers from giving a Zionist answer to Thursday's murder, an Arab came by and gave us water."

Prigal was buried on Friday at Har Hamenuhot Cemetery in Jerusalem. Kiryat Arba Regional Council head Zvi Katzover eulogized Prigal by saying, "The murderers who are

(Continued on Page 2)

King Hussein announces Rabin meeting to parliament

US promises total writeoff of debts for Jordan's swift action on treaty

News agencies

JORDAN'S King Hussein, breaking a taboo on public contacts with Israeli officials, announced to his parliament yesterday that he is planning to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Speaking to members of Jordan's 80-seat house, which includes Moslem fundamentalist leaders vehemently opposed to a settlement with Israel and who advocate its elimination, the monarch said the meeting was part of conditions pressed on him by the United States.

In his one-hour speech, broadcast by the state-run Jordan Television, Hussein said Washington also demanded Jordan's pursuit of a swift settlement with Israel.

He said the American conditions were in return for "the US administration asking the Congress for a total write-off of Jordan's debts and arming the country with sophisticated American weaponry." Jordan owes the US \$1 billion, including \$380 million in military debt accumulated in the 1980s.

Speaking somberly, the monarch said Washington had told him it could ask for congressional help only after he advances in peace negotiations with Israel and ceases the perception of Jordan's tilt towards Iraq following the August 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, which has strained Amman's relations with Washington.

Hussein warned local critics of the US-backed Middle East peace process that his patience was wearing thin and he demanded an "immediate cessation" to accusations that he was seeking to break ranks with other Arabs and cut a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Hussein appeared to be justifying his latest peace moves for the domestic Jordanian audience. His policy has been criticized harshly by Moslem fundamentalists and leftists who re-

gard a settlement with Israel as abandoning Arab land rights.

Before and after meeting with President Bill Clinton at the White House on June 22, Hussein said that Jordan, frustrated with the lack of Arab coordination in the peace process that began three years ago, was moving to protect its own interests and seek a settlement with Israel.

The king also hinted that Jordan might not wait for its Arab partners in the peace process - namely Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinians - to sign a peace accord with Israel.

In September, Jordan and Israel signed a common agenda outlining the principles for a peace treaty and followed it in June with a sub-agenda setting out distinct issues - mainly border, security, and water rights.

The two sides are expected to start negotiations July 18 on the southern Jordanian-Israeli frontier amid signs that an agreement is on the horizon.

In his comments yesterday, Hussein said he was seeking "a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace that would be accepted by future generations" - a statement the monarch had often used to mollify public fears that he was moving towards a separate peace treaty.

On meeting Rabin, Hussein said Washington's willingness to help Jordan financially and militarily is "linked to our continuation in the peace process and, furthermore, if there were a meeting between me and the prime minister of Israel."

"If my encounter with the Israeli prime minister is the price to change the [negative] image [of Jordan] I will not hesitate at all and I consider it as a duty and honor to serve my nation," Hussein said.

Lashing out at peace critics, Hussein said: "On the Jordanian front, I will not tolerate any accusations and the hissing of snakes has to immediately cease."

Sheikh's release considered

ALON PINKAS

PRIME Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin is "favorably considering" the release of jailed Hamas spiritual leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, a senior army source said yesterday.

The source said the ailing 58-year-old Yassin, sentenced to 20 years in jail, "poses no threat whatsoever, and his release will strengthen [PLO Chairman] Yasser Arafat's political standing in the Palestinian street."

In their meeting in Paris last week, Arafat specifically asked Rabin to release Yassin to prove to Hamas that the PLO can deliver the goods, but Rabin only said he would consider

the idea, and that Yassin will have to meet Israel's demand that he publicly call on Hamas to cease all its terror activities.

Israel also demands that Yassin himself reveal or make available information on IDF soldier Ilan Saadon, who was kidnapped and believed to have been murdered by Hamas. Yassin has so far refused.

The senior source added that in light of last week's terror attacks in which soldier Aryeh Frankenthal was kidnapped and murdered and 17-year-old Sarit Prigal was shot dead, "Yassin's release will not be imminent."

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Mark Drobinsky, violoncello

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Tickets at the door from 7.30 p.m.

Kim Il-Sung's death stuns North Korea

SEOUL (Reuters) - The death of "Great Leader" Kim Il-Sung left North Korea in a frenzy of mourning yesterday, and the rest of the world baffled as to what it meant for the state he ruled as a self-styled demigod for 46 years.

It threw into doubt critical talks with the United States over North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program and a historic North-South Korea summit planned for this month, which some had hoped would unfreeze the Cold War's last frontier.

All the signs were that Kim, who according to Pyongyang died of a heart attack on Friday at age 82, would be replaced by his 52-year-old son, the "Dear Leader" Kim Jong-il, in the world's first dynastic communist succession.

There was no initial evidence that the younger Kim, often portrayed as a shadowy and brutal paranoiac, would break off his father's tentative opening of diplomatic doors.

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher said yesterday North Korea had asked that US negotiator Robert Gallucci remain in Geneva, so that nuclear talks there, suspended be-

cause of Kim's death, could be restarted.

"We will certainly do everything we can to accommodate them," Christopher said from the Group of Seven (G7) summit in Naples.

He said a G7 political communiqué to be released today would refer to Kim's death and stress the importance of the US-North Korean talks and the need for Pyongyang to keep its promise to freeze its nuclear program.

Troops were reported to be on alert on either side of the heavily-fortified zone between North and South Korea, as were Japanese and US forces in Japan, after warnings by the North that it would treat any imposition of sanctions over its nuclear program as an act of war. But no threatening military movements were reported.

In the North Korean capital, a city studded with colossal monuments, portraits, shrines and museums to Kim, thousands of people streamed weeping to a huge bronze statue of the only leader most had ever known.

Kim ruled the country with a rod of iron, almost complete isolation from the outside world and relentless pro-

paganda portraying him as quasi-divine - which foreign visitors found laughable but his subjects seemed to believe.

The mourning was in keeping with a personality cult even more extravagant than those of fellow communists Josef Stalin and Mao Zedong.



"It is a spectacle of mass, organized hysteria," said Krzysztof Darowicz, correspondent for Poland's PAP news agency and one of the few foreigners permitted to visit the country regularly. Ambulances and medical teams were standing by

near the monument to treat people overcome by emotion.

"In our embassy the gardeners and translators just sit and cry," Darowicz added.

A nine-day period of mourning was announced, with Kim's body to be put on display. His July 17 funeral will be a purely internal affair - no foreign delegations are to be invited.

At the border village of Panmunjom, in the demilitarized zone which divides the two Koreas, the world's largest flag, dominating the northern side of the frontier, flew at half-mast. Loudspeakers at the border played funeral music and broadcast poems of praise for their departed leader.

The younger Kim has been named to head the funeral committee, a role analysts in Seoul took as a strong indication his succession was on course.

"The victory of our revolution is assured as long as our dear comrade Kim Jong-il, the only successor to the Great Leader, is with us," Lee Thae-il, vice chairman of North Korea's State Planning Commission, said in a Radio Pyongyang broadcast.

(The succession, Page 4)

Arafat moving permanently to Gaza-Jericho tomorrow

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will end 27 years of exile tomorrow and return to live permanently in the autonomous Gaza Strip and Jericho, a Palestinian official said in Tunis yesterday.

Meanwhile in Jiddah yesterday, Arafat was treated with pomp upon arrival for talks with King Fahd, in which he was expected to request Saudi Arabian help to fund the newly formed Palestinian Authority. Arafat is expected back in Tunis later today.

He will pack up and leave Tunis after an official farewell banquet by the Tunisian government, his hosts since 1982 when the PLO was driven out of Lebanon, said Samir Ghosheh, the labor minister in Arafat's self-rule administration.

Ghosheh said Arafat and other members of the Palestinian National Authority, to be based in Jericho, will be seen off at Carthage Airport by Tunisian President Zine el-Abidine Ben-Ali.

The PLO leader will then fly to Egypt and proceed either by car or helicopter to Gaza.

Ghosheh said he and Culture Minister Yasser Abed-Rabbo will accompany Arafat on the journey. Other officials may return via Jordan.

Saudi Arabia has pledged \$100 million to the Palestinian Authority on condition the money go to a special fund overseen by the World Bank

News agencies

and not directly to the PLO. In a related development, PLO sources said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had agreed to let another 1,000 PLO officials and employees into the autonomous areas to help administer Palestinian self-rule.

The sources quoted Arafat as saying some of the PLO officials being let in were those previously refused permission by Israel on the grounds they had participated in attacks on Jews.

Their entry would bring to nearly 2,000 the number of PLO members to be allowed into the territories, some of them formerly hunted by the Israeli intelligence services.

Yesterday Arafat warned the world's richest nations, the Middle East peace process would collapse unless they provide financial help for his people.

"Without their support, no doubt we can give some promises to our people, but they [the Palestinians] also want to live and without real support the peace process will be collapsing," Arafat told Italian radio in a message for the G7 summit.

Arafat said he had sent his warning last week to US President Bill Clinton and the other leaders of the world's biggest industrialized democracies through their embassies in

Tunis, just before his triumphant return to the Gaza Strip.

"We have to speak frankly: without help for the Palestinians to bypass these very critical circumstances, these circumstances will give more opportunity for extremists on the two sides to spoil the peace process," Arafat said.

"I hope that the [Group of] Seven countries and the leaders of the seven countries will not forget the Holy Land and Palestine, the people of the Holy Land and the Palestinians," Arafat said.

Without their support it would be very difficult to continue the peace process, he said.

"Our infrastructure has been completely, completely destroyed by the occupation. We have to start from zero for everything, from the water to the drainage, the hospitals, the schools, the streets."

Arafat said the Palestinians needed a harbor, an airport, communications, and television. "The water which we are drinking in the Gaza Strip is unhealthy because the drainage has been spoiled," he said.

The Naples summit has brought together the leaders of the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Canada, Britain, and Italy. Russia, although not a G7 member, is taking part in the political part of the summit today.



Four former Hadassah women's organization presidents pose with current president Deborah Kaplan (second from right). The former Hadassah first ladies are (left to right) Charlotte Jacobson, Ruth Popkin, Carmela Kalmanson, and Bernice Tannenbaum (Avi Hayoun)

A tale of two cities

JON IMMANUEL

NABLUS, which is outside the Palestinian Authority, recently appointed a municipal council entirely nominated by PA Chairman Yasser Arafat. Gaza, which is under Arafat's direct jurisdiction, is refusing to listen to his orders.

Such is the irony of Arafat's influence.

Nablus Mayor Ghassan Shaka'a, a lawyer, agreed to accept a dictate from Arafat this week after failing to win opposition support for the council, which Arafat asked Shaka'a to form two months ago. The civil administration is now examining the list of Arafat's 16 nominees, said spokeswoman Elise Shazar.

Gaza mayor-designate Mansour Shawa, an engineer appointed by Arafat last December, says he won opposition support for a transitional council, but Arafat objected to some of the names on the list. Shawa has refused to accept Arafat's order to establish a council without opposition figures, saying it would not be workable.

"I hope the president understands this," the Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al-Quds* quoted him as saying. "I am a son of Gaza and know what the street

thinks."

Shaka'a believes his council can work without the opposition, which has agreed to stay outside and let him run the city for a one-year period until elections.

The difference between the Shawa's and Shaka'a's experience may reflect the relative strength of pro-Arafat forces in Nablus and Gaza.

While Gaza remains stuck in a rut, the establishment of a council is expected to cause a small economic boom in Nablus. The recent opening of banks and newspaper advertisements by Nablus companies offering shares have contributed to this perception.

Shaka'a said he did not know exactly when municipal elections would be held, because they would have to wait until administrative elections are held throughout the territories.

"They cannot replace them," he said in response to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's suggestion in Paris last week. "We need a general election first, because we have to work on unifying Palestinian law, which is Jordanian in the West Bank and Egyptian in Gaza," Shaka'a said.

Tunisia opens phone link

TUNIS (AP) — Tunisia has become the second Arab country to open telephone lines with Israel since the signing of the agreement with the PLO, it was confirmed yesterday.

There was no official announcement but Tunisian sources speaking on condition of anonymity, told AP that telephone lines were opened with Israel on Thursday and the service was now available to all subscribers by direct dialing.

The service, confirmed by the AP with a telephone call to Jerusalem, also covers Palestinian territories,

Palestinian inquiry ordered into prison death

News Agencies

"There were large bruises on the right side of the abdomen, on the legs and wrists," the organization reported. "There were marks on the back and chest. It was also clear that an autopsy had been carried out on the body."

"Whilst we appreciate that the Palestinian Authority, in only the second month since it accepted limited transfer of autonomy, considers itself to be operating within an emergency situation, we must reiterate that the mistreatment of detainees cannot, in any circumstances, be tolerated."

The justice department said "all those responsible" for the death had been detained. It said in a statement:

"On Tuesday at dawn the Palestinian Prosecutor-General was told by the security apparatus that Farid Jarbous died after midnight in the interrogation section of Saraya Prison."

"The Prosecutor-General opened the necessary investigation and the body was given to a legal pathologist who said in his report that the death was the result of the use of violence."

The Washington-based human rights group Solidarity International said earlier it was investigating the incident after receiving a complaint from Jarbous's family.

The Palestinian Al-Haq organization said Jarbous's death and its surrounding circumstances reminded

them of human rights violations perpetrated during Israeli occupation.

"At this difficult stage we must not allow such incidents to pass... We have a collective responsibility to confront the issues... to safeguard the rights of all citizens in the future," Al-Haq said in a statement.

The International Human Rights Watch said Palestinian Justice Minister Fathi Abu Melein told them that two police captains and an interrogator involved in the death were in custody.

"At this early stage of Palestinian self-rule, the authorities need to send clear signals that violations of human rights will not be tolerated," a press release said.

David Frank: Zionist communicator

THE life of David Frank, the editor of *The Jerusalem Post International Edition*, was cut short by a road accident last month on a winding mountain road near Jerusalem.

Born in Durban, South Africa, in 1946, David was raised in a home committed to practicing Zionism. He spent his childhood in the former Rhodesia, where his father served as an emissary of the South African Zionist Federation. By the age of 15, David, the eldest of four children, had become a driving force in his parents' decision to bring the family on aliyah in 1961.

David was known for the high standards he set for himself in anything he did. Not satisfied with earning a BA in psychology and English literature from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, he went on to achieve an MA in English literature from York University in Toronto and an MSc in television and radio at Syracuse University.

But during all his sojourns in North America, David did not confine his activities to the academic. He remained a Zionist activist committed to the spreading of information about Israel and encouraging aliyah through his writings and personal appearances.

The strong Diaspora-Israel link in his own upbringing, combined with his exceptional verbal abilities, enabled him to thrive in the communications field both here and abroad.

As a leading member of what might be called the "Jerusalem school" of freelancers during the 1970s, David encouraged us all by his determination and idealism, by his enthusiasm and friendship.

It was during this period that he founded his own company, the appropriately named Frank Communications, which produced audio-visual programs, training aids, and brochures; one of his best customers being the Foreign Ministry. He polished his expertise during his military service, commanding the IDF Spokesman's film and photographic unit.

As a journalist, David served as editor of the *Keshet* monthly on Israeli culture and wrote for *The Israel*



David Frank, 1946-1994

Economist and *The Jerusalem Post*. For the *Post* between 1976 and 1986 David wrote dozens of articles reflecting his wide range of interests; from the Jewish communities of southern Africa to food, (cheeses, baking bread, health foods), to the environment and new developments in communications. During the Lebanon War, he filed for the *Post* from Beirut.

David Frank was a man of passion, but also restless intensity. Trying professional life in the US in 1986, he worked for *The Miami Jewish Tribune* in Florida and then, from 1988-93, was the award-winning editor of *The MetroWest Jewish News* in New Jersey. In the words of Debra Rubin, managing editor of *MetroWest*, he "was responsible for giving the old *Jewish News* a new name, a new look, and a new life." But, she noted, "From the time he came here, we knew his stay would be short. He looked forward to the day he would go back to Israel."

David came back some nine months ago with his wife, Barbara, daughter Timna, 11, and son Joel, 9, to live in the house they built at Tzur Hadassah in the hills just outside Jerusalem. He rejoined the *Post*, where he had begun to redesign the *International Edition*, when he lost his life.

Ilan Chaim

NEWS IN BRIEF

Palestinians oppose parliament meet

Two radical Palestinian groups yesterday condemned PLO chief Yasser Arafat's plan to call a meeting of the PLO parliament to change articles in its covenant calling for Israel's destruction.

Spokesmen for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said they would resist any such call.

The groups oppose the PLO-Israeli peace deal which gave Palestinians limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. They said convening the meeting in Gaza would mean it would be under direct Israeli pressure.

Reuters

Cypriot president to open embassy

President Glafcos Clerides will set sail here tomorrow to open Cyprus's first embassy here, the Cyprus News Agency said.

Clerides pushes off with Foreign Minister Alecos Michaelides for the port of Haifa on a "pleasure sailing trip to Israel" and a three-day stay, the agency said.

In Jerusalem, he will meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and President Ezer Weizman, the report said.

He will also meet with the Greek Orthodox patriarch in Jerusalem and open the Cypriot embassy in Tel Aviv. On his last full day, he will attend the finish of a Cypriot-Israeli sailing regatta.

Political and commercial ties between the two countries have warmed greatly since Israel struck its autonomy deal last fall with the PLO.

AP

Libyan chemical weapons plant reported

Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi is building a huge chemical weapons plant in Tarhuna, about 65 km. southeast of Tripoli, and is expanding the facility already standing in Rabta, according to the publication *JPRS* report.

According to the report, a straw company set up by Gaddafi bought the crucial equipment and chemicals needed for the plants from Britain and Switzerland.

The new plant is to be operational in 1995, and is expected to produce up to 2,500 metric tons of various poison gases a year.

Item

Yi'ud MKs to get closer look at Golan

Yi'ud MKs Gonen Seggev and Alex Goldfarb are due to fly over the Golan Heights today to get a bird's-eye view of the security issues. The flight was arranged to help them decide whether to accept Yi'ud MK Esther Salimovitz's demand to insert a clause in the coalition agreement draft pledging the government will not withdraw from the Golan Heights.

Item

Former Arab mayor Khatib buried in J'lem

THE former mayor of eastern Jerusalem under Jordanian rule, Rawhi Khatib, was buried in Jerusalem Friday after he died in Jordan last week at the age of 83. Al-Khatib was expelled to Jordan in 1968 and returned last year.

Khatib returned home last year when Israel allowed some 30 Palestinian deportees to return home.

Reuters

BUDGET

(Continued from Page One)
started flowing to the stock market. The peace euphoria following the signing of the Declaration of Principles

with the PLO further fueled investments in mutual funds, which the banks encouraged by offering loans for that purpose.

This flurry of stock market investment with cheap money artificially inflated share values. Although the central bank could have stopped this trend by limiting credit, it did nothing, said Propper.

Only when it was too late did the Bank of Israel push up rates, as it did recently, which only hastened the dramatic fall in the stock market, he added.

Propper noted that Supervisor of Banks Ze'ev Abeles for having said that the stock market's slump may last for a while. Propper accused him of feeding the insecurities of an already-jittery public.

Meanwhile, the now-higher interest rates are undercutting the profitability of the business sector and are making it difficult to evaluate the shekel to keep exports competitive abroad.

REACTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

walking around freely will be caught, and then released to become policemen, who will continue to kill. The prime minister will say these are victims of peace, but they are victims of stupidity, for which the prime minister is responsible."

The IDF's Mofaz was present at the funeral, and was again the subject of angry comments by mourners, as were photographers and journalists.

Frankenthal was buried Friday at the military cemetery in Holon. Chief Rabbi Yisrael Lau eulogized Frankenthal, saying that we live in an upside-down world where fathers have to say Kaddish over their children. "He filled his life with the love of Torah," Lau said of Frankenthal. "We were not worthy of having him with us for many more years."

Alon Pinkas contributed to this report.

MOLLY BLOCK

Deeply mourned by her children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, sisters and brothers

Children & families:

Dvorah Block, Israel
Litsa & Stanley Schachter, USA
Mimi Brown, Israel

Sisters, Brothers & families:

Dvorah Masovetsky, Israel
Jean and Lou Young, Israel
Mimi Rabinowitz, USA
Helen Wilkenfeld, USA
Bernard and Violet Resnikoff, Israel
Joe and Esther Schilssel, Israel

The funeral was held Friday, 29 Tammuz - July 8.
Shiv'a at homes of Dvorah Block (02-630812)
Jean Young (02-785757), Bernard Resnikoff (02-638279)

With deep sorrow we announce the loss of our beloved

Dr. MARIANNA KLEIN CHOTINER FODOR

adored wife of the late Dr. Maurizio Chotiner
mother of Giorgio and Ruth Chotiner
grandmother of Adi and Yael Chotiner
sister of Renee Klein Bohm and Hedda Klein Jakobovitz
wife of Dr. Alexander Fodor
sister in law of Billa Jakobovitz

The funeral is at 2 p.m. today from the Shamgar funeral home.
The shiv'a will be at 8 Gihon St., Jerusalem.

Rwanda government faces total defeat

BUCHIZYA MSETIKA

GISENYI

KWANDA's prime minister said yesterday his army had run out of ammunition and faced defeat by advancing rebels who could seize Gisenyi, the last government refuge, at will.

The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) could also take another key northwestern town, Ruhengeri, with no problems, Prime Minister Jean Kambanda, head of the self-declared Hutu government, told a news conference in Gisenyi.

A French military spokesman confirmed rebel forces were advancing on the towns of Ruhengeri and Kibuye and yesterday captured the village of Base, 50 km (30 miles) southwest of garrison town of Ruhengeri.

"We have lost the military battle but the war is by no means over because we have the people behind us," the prime minister said in this last-stop town to which the government fled after the fall of the capital, Kigali, and another previous temporary headquarters.

French military sources said the government army, short of ammunition, was hit by huge logistical problems and rebels could easily push on to Gisenyi.

Kambanda said his troops lacked ammunition because of an international embargo and he accused Uganda of supplying the rebels.

"They can take the towns today. They can take them tomorrow. But our message to them is that this will not resolve the ethnic problem which remains a reality in Rwanda," Kambanda said.

He said the government, which consists entirely of members of the Hutu majority, had appealed to the Tutsi-dominated RPF for an immediate, unconditional ceasefire but had received no answer.

"We have made every effort to stop the war but without response from the RPF. A military victory by one side will not resolve the problems of Rwanda," he said.

He said the interim government would accept a neutral, international inquiry into massacres across Rwanda since April.

Aid officials estimate that more than half a million people have been slaughtered in the central African country since the assassination of Hutu President Juvénal Habyarimana sparked the bloodletting. They blame government troops and Hutu militia for most of the slaughter.

"We have nothing to reproach ourselves for. If an international inquiry feels that some of us in government should stand trial then well and good... Whether the government is responsible for the massacres however remains to be proven," the prime minister said.

The RPF demands that government officials and military officers accused of inciting the massacres, whose victims were mainly Tutsis and Hutu government opponents, should be brought to justice.

French Colonel Didier Borrelli told reporters at a French base in the eastern Zairean town of Goma, just across the border from Gisenyi, that the rebels were driving hundreds of thousands of refugees ahead of them in their thrust on Kibuye.

"A catastrophe is on the way on the humanitarian level. Refugees are fleeing in all directions and we're running into new refugee camps," he added.

French troops are already protecting some 500,000 refugees in a safe area in the southwest of Rwanda.

Kambanda said he gave a message for the RPF to UN special envoy Shabazz Khan during talks yesterday in Gisenyi.

"The message was simple. We told him to make the RPF understand that military victory will not solve the problem of Rwanda.

"We also told him that although the RPF does not recognize us, it is a fact we exist. We have the majority of the people behind us," said Kambanda, describing the RPF as "a Tutsi crowd that wants to take power by force."

He said Khan, shuttling between both sides trying to hammer out a ceasefire and peace pact, would return to Gisenyi later. (Reuters)

G7 summit rebuffs US proposal

ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS

NAPLES

THE world's top industrial countries rebuffed a new US trade proposal yesterday but vowed renewed efforts to attack record global unemployment.

The summit economic communiqué said that the countries supported continued efforts to tear down global trade barriers.

However, that language fell far short of a US proposal to launch a new round of global trade talks aimed at attacking specific barriers in such key sectors as telecommunications and financial services.

The reading of the final communiqué was briefly delayed by last-minute haggling over how the leaders should address the ticklish problem of the dollar's plunge on global currency markets.

The world leaders did pledge to attack barriers to job growth and promote job training as a way to reduce the record levels of people out of work.

"Unemployment remains far too high, with over 24 million unemployed in our countries alone," the leaders said in their joint statement.

"This is an unacceptable waste."

President Clinton and the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Canada looked on as Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi read the final communiqué in an elegant, red and gold theater in the palace where their meetings were held.

The leaders met in a summit overshadowed by the sudden death of North Korean President Kim Il Sung. Illness kept Japanese Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama from the opening session.

In the communiqué, there was no mention of the dollar's recent troubles, in which it has plunged to record lows against the Japanese yen.

Summit sources, demanding anonymity, said that the United States and France wanted to a specific reference to the dollar in the final statement, but other nations balked at this idea.

President Clinton and the leaders of Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy worked overtime to conclude the economic portion of their three days of talks. Japan was represented by its foreign minister after Murayama was hospitalized for treatment of dehydration and an intestinal ailment.

After a reading of the economic communiqué, Clinton and the others were to meet with Russian President



US First Lady Hillary Clinton and Veronica Laro Berlusconi, wife of Italy's prime minister, share a joke about their sunglasses while their husbands meet at the G7 summit. (AP)

Boris Yeltsin for a discussion of global uncertainty over Kim's death, which was expected to be at the top of the agenda.

Yeltsin arrived late yesterday, beaming as he stepped off the plane into the warm afternoon sun.

In the communiqué, a scaled-down US initiative to at least study the feasibility of launching new global trade talks had been crossed out as the United States gave in to vehement objections from French President François Mitterrand.

Mitterrand argued that the nations should win legislative approval for last year's market-opening agreement before taking on a new round of trade talks. Clinton withdrew the proposal and reportedly told summit partners he'd bring it up at next year's summit in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Despite this failure and continued weakness of the dollar, Clinton insisted that the world leaders had

achieved their main objectives, including putting new emphasis on studying long-range economic problems.

"The world is well underway to a significant economic recovery and I think we all understand that we have to work together to keep that recovery going," he said at a news conference.

Clinton sought to put the best face on the failure to gain a commitment to launch new talks, saying that it was important to win passage of the Uruguay Round of trade liberalization, conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"We shouldn't do anything to impair the near certainty of GATT," he said.

In the communiqué, the leaders underscored their determination to ratify the 123-nation agreement in time to create a new World Trade Organization by Jan. 1.

"We are resolved to continue the momentum of trade liberalization." They also pledged as much as \$200 million in assistance to permanently close the dangerous Chernobyl nuclear reactor, site of the world's worst nuclear power accident in 1986. This figure was billed as a downpayment with more to come later.

German spokesman Dieter Vogel said British Prime Minister John Major supported the US trade initiative and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Germany had no problem with it but that he was aware other countries did have problems.

Mitterrand said "a pause for breath" was needed after the round and European Union President Jacques Delors said "several southern countries in the European Union" had problems with pressing ahead with new talks as well as some developing countries, including India and Morocco. (AP)

Police defuse large bomb at Milan bourse

MILAN (Reuters) - A home-made bomb which police said could have caused serious damage was defused minutes before it was set to go off in front of the Milan stock exchange yesterday.

The device, hidden in a travel bag, was found during the night, hours after the start of the Group of Seven summit of industrial powers in Naples.

Police said the bomb was a pressure cooker filled with explosive liquid, batteries and a 60-minute timer.

Milan police chief Achille Serra said the bomb could have caused serious damage.

It was defused by a bomb squad expert after it was found at a side entrance to the bourse building in central Milan.

Meanwhile, a judge yesterday ordered 19 people, including Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's brother Paolo, to stand trial on corruption charges, judicial sources said.

Also among those whom judge Italo Gini ordered to stand trial on charges relating to alleged bribes paid on property deals with Italy's biggest savings bank were former Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Severino Citaristi, former treasurer of the ex-Christian Democrat party.

The order for a trial to be held follows an investigation centring on property deals with the pension fund of savings bank Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde (CARIPLO).

Prosecutors have alleged that 14 billion lire (\$8.2 million) of bribes were paid to Craxi's disgraced Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats.

Paolo Berlusconi, who runs the family property businesses, was briefly arrested shortly before his brother's conservative Freedom Alliance won a general election in March.

Magistrates suspect Paolo of paying a one billion lire (\$580,000) kickback on land bought by CARIPLO. They say the cash was channelled to political parties. He has denied any wrongdoing and has said the money was a normal commission paid to the middleman who brokered the deal in the mid-1980s.

Author Archer in shares probe

LONDON (Reuters) - Best-selling novelist and politician Jeffrey Archer declined public comment yesterday after government investigators took the extraordinary step of naming him in an insider trading inquiry.

"Lord Archer does not wish to say anything," one of his secretaries told reporters who telephoned his apartment overlooking the Thames and the Houses of Parliament.

The highly public link between Archer and the case comes at a politically sensitive time for his own future and for that of his close friend Conservative Prime Minister John Major.

Archer, usually an easily accessible, high profile figure, has been tipped as a possible Conservative Party chairman in a cabinet reshuffle expected next week.

Senior government officials said Major was told of the insider trading probe when it was launched in February: "He was advised (but) the Prime Minister has no role in these matters."

Archer was earlier reported as dismissing the probe.

"It is completely untrue. I did not buy any shares. I am not going to make a statement. That sort of accusation is libellous. Thank you," he was reported as telling The Times.

The Department of Trade and Industry said on Thursday that Archer was among "certain individuals" under investigation for alleged trading in a television company's shares based on privileged information.

It did not name any of the others being investigated and a department spokesman declined on Friday to explain why it had broken with normal practice to name Archer.

US denies browbeating Panama over Haitians

WASHINGTON (AP) - Clinton administration officials are disputing an allegation by Panama's president that he was browbeaten into agreeing to accept Haitian refugees - a decision he has since reversed.

US officials tried Friday to deflect Panamanian President Guillermo Endara's accusations that the administration treated his country like a "banana republic."

"The president of Panama was treated with the utmost respect by US officials," said State Department spokeswoman Christine Shelley.

Another administration official expressed astonishment at Endara's statement that he "felt mocked and intimidated" into agreeing to accept 10,000 Haitian refugees fleeing their impoverished and repressive homeland by boat. He canceled the acceptance Thursday.

"I negotiated with them 'til midnight, and they mistreated me. They treated me as if this were a banana republic," Endara said.

In an interview published yesterday in The Washington Post, Endara said he only agreed to accept the Haitians to help out the United States.

"What really made me furious is that it wasn't a question of whether Panama was obligated to do something. I was doing a favor for the United States," he said.

Endara said that during his discussions with US officials, National Security Council representative Rand Beers behaved "like a pig" and "treated me like a subaltern of the American empire."

The US official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the discussions with Endara had been cordial throughout. The official said Endara misrepresented his own role by saying Panama objected to use of US military bases to temporarily house Haitian refugees while a Panamanian safe haven site was being readied by the United Nations.

In fact, the official said, Endara agreed last Sunday to a written statement that said pending completion of the UN safe haven, the United States would "cooperate in providing interim safe haven facilities using space at existing US defense sites in Panama."

In any event, the administration was willing to "accommodate him in any way he wanted to be accommodated," the official contended.

Over the week, Endara spoke with President Clinton twice by telephone, met with several US officials and spoke at length by phone Thursday with Vice President Al Gore.

US Haitian policy suffered another setback this week when the United States was able to get agreement from other nations to provide only 2,000 to 3,000 troops and civilians for a peacekeeping force in Haiti if military rule there left power. The New York Times reported yesterday.

A force that once was envisioned at 12,000 to 14,000 strong has been scaled back by planners to 9,000 to 12,000, with the United States counting on other countries to provide at least half of the total, the newspaper said.

The Haitian refugee flow continued unabated Friday as the administration grappled with where to put the boat people until a solution to the country's political crisis is found.

US officials traveled to the Caribbean to work out safe haven specifics with Grenada, Antigua and Dominica, and to hold talks with at least two other potential safe haven countries.

North Yemen victors forming new cabinet

SAN'A (Reuters) - Yemen's victorious northern government began consultations yesterday to form a new national unity cabinet and sought to get back warplanes and warships that fled as the secessionist south fled.

An official source in San'a told Reuters the new government would include southerners who had opposed the breakdown bid.

Outside Yemen, southern leaders who lost a two-month-long battle to take the south out of a four-year union with the north said their fight would go on.

An Arab League official visiting San'a said President Ali Abdullah Saleh had asked for his help in regaining aircraft and ships that left Yemen in the last days of the war.

Saleh said the planes commandeered by southern forces had gone to neighboring countries which he declined to name, the official told Reuters.

It was not clear how many aircraft were involved but military analysts estimated the south had two thirds of the combined air force of about 110 planes when the war broke out.

An official source said the ships had gone to Djibouti.

The navy played an important role in holding up the northern advance on the southern capital and main port Aden.

Northern troops took Aden on Thursday after weeks of siege and bombardment and its capture effectively ended the south's bid to end the merger.

The official source said the government, while aiming to achieve national reconciliation at home, also wanted to forge a formula for relations with neighboring countries, foremost among them Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis were sympathetic to the south in the conflict and diplomats in the region said they appeared to offer more than moral support.

Saleh's government has said Balid and 15 other southern leaders, who have fled Yemen, would not be covered by a northern amnesty to southern rebels.

Some of those leaders met in the Saudi city of Jeddah yesterday to plan what to do next, and one told Reuters a guerrilla war against northern forces would go on.

"We've lost this battle, but the war goes on. We will continue fighting inside (Yemen) until we achieve our aims," said Abdel-Rahman Ali al-Rifi, vice-president of the breakaway southern state.

Foreign reporters who visited Aden found the city in a chaotic state, with a civil administration appointed by San'a not yet in control.

Northern army forces have been kept deliberately thin - to about 3,000 men - in the center of the city, where northern bombardments during the siege killed hundreds of people and wounded thousands more.

Convoys drove into Aden and gave out food and water to help its 500,000 people. San'a radio said relief workers trying to restore water supplies to the parched city hoped to start pumping water there yesterday.

Jordan, which tried along with other Arab states to mediate in the political conflict between Saleh and Balid which preceded the war, said yesterday it was ready to help rebuild the country, which is one of the Arab world's poorest.

Bosnia's fighters defy all latest peace efforts

SARAJEVO (AP) - Government forces battled Serbs and renegade Muslims in northern Bosnia on yesterday in fierce fighting that defied international efforts to end 27 months of war.

Bosnian Serbs, who have criticized the latest international peace plan, were coming under intense pressure from their patrons in Belgrade to accept it.

"Is it there any sense in continuing the war?" asked the director of Belgrade's influential Politika newspaper, Hadzi Dragan Antic, in a commentary. "Are new human victims necessary? Should destruction of towns and villages continue?"

Fighting continued for a third day in the northwest area of Bihać.

Street fighting was reported in the government-held town of Bihać on Thursday and Friday between government troops and forces of renegade Muslim leader Fikret Abdic. Bihać appeared quieter yesterday, but UN spokesman Cmdr. Eric Chaperon in Sarajevo said fighting increased between the Bosnian army and Serb forces located nearby.

Abdic has been backed by the Serbs, who control the adjacent territory both in Bosnia to the east and the south, and the land in Croatia to the north and the east. He especially has received help from Croatian Serb artillery.

Government troops who were keeping more than 100 French peacekeepers confined to base in Bihać permitted some freedom of movement yesterday, but later again restricted their movement. Other UN and aid officials still were restricted, reportedly for their own safety.

Bosnian government radio reported 17 people killed and more than 30 wounded in the fighting.

Chaperon also reported a sharp increase in fighting around Mount Ozren, another hot spot in north-central Bosnia. More than 830 detonations were counted in the area Friday and overnight, as well as some infantry fighting.

Shelling, small arms, and machine-gun fire also were reported along a vital Serb-held corridor across northern Bosnia.

The fighting came as the chief UN official for former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, was shuttling between officials of the Muslim-Croat federation and Bosnian Serbs to try to gain agreement on a general cease-fire.

The United Nations is seeking to extend a four-week cease-fire that expired yesterday. But, despite their efforts, the two sides largely have ignored the cease-fire.

Ejup Ganic, vice president of federation, sought an end to the expulsion of Muslims and Croats from the Serb-held town of Banja Luka, as well as tighter monitoring and UN control of the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, said Akashi's spokesman, Paul Risley.

Leaders of the world's seven largest industrial democracies and Russia were expected to endorse the plan to award 51 percent of Bosnia to the Muslim-Croat federation and 49 percent for the Bosnian Serbs at their meeting this weekend in Naples.

Kravchuk grabs the limelight

KIEV (Reuters) - Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk seized the initiative in the closing stages of Ukraine's presidential election by accusing the former Soviet republic's parliament of trying to influence the vote.

Kravchuk made a dramatic televised statement accusing the leftist-dominated parliament of waging a campaign to discredit him in his tight contest against former prime minister Leonid Kuchma.

Opinion polls for today's elections have variously put one man or the other in the lead.

Kravchuk's move drew attention from a lackluster performance earlier on television when he was upstaged by Kuchma's earnest appeal to allow him to proceed with rapid economic reforms and closer ties with Russia.

At the G7 summit in Naples of the world's richest countries, Kravchuk was about to get a boost from an expected aid package of several billion dollars to rig the Ukrainian economy and close the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Kravchuk, flitting during his 10-minute address on television, said: "The legally-elected president is the main target of reprisals undertaken by forces with the help of parliament."

"This dangerous tendency is a well-planned political action aimed at casting a shadow at any price on the present head of state and influencing

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Signs indicate 'Dear Leader' to succeed North Korea's 'Great Leader'

SEOUL — Kim Jong-il, the son of North Korea's "Great Leader" Kim Il-sung, has long been his designated successor and analysts said early indications were he would take over as president of the secretive Stalinist state.

Yesterday, Radio Pyongyang, in announcing the elder Kim's death, interspersed mournful tributes with copious praise for his son, the so-called "Dear Leader."

Although not specifically naming Jong-il as president, the radio described him as "the head of our revolution" and great successor to the revolutionary cause of *juche* (self-reliance).

South Korea's state radio reported that loudspeakers on the Northern side of the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Korea were

heard to call the younger Kim "his excellency" for the first time, a title normally reserved for his father.

Jong-il has also been named to head the funeral committee, a role analysts in Seoul took as a strong indication his succession was still on course.

Aides to Southern President Kim Young-sam were quoted by Seoul's Yonhap news agency as saying they were tentatively working on the assumption Jong-il would succeed his father.

Little is known of the younger Kim, a chubby, bespectacled, 52-year-old with an unruly shock of dark hair.

Western intelligence services have long portrayed him as everybody's worst nightmare, a shadowy and brutal paranoiac, and even more danger-

ous than his father.

He was widely blamed for masterminding the 1983 Rangoon bomb that killed top ministers of visiting South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, and the 1987 bomb that destroyed an airliner over the Andaman Sea, killing all 115 aboard.

This assessment contrasts sharply with the elaborate and fawning praise showered on him over the years by North Korea's strictly controlled state media.

As the subject of a massive personality cult, he is variously described as "a genius of literature, art and military art and a master of leadership" who performs "immortal exploits for mankind with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and his wise guidance."

Hyperbole and Cold War politics

ANALYSIS

DAVID BRUNNSTROM

apart, evidence of Kim Jong-il's true nature is scant, given the secretive nature of the North Korean leadership.

Some independent analysts, while more subdued in their assessment than Pyongyang's media, have begun to question the sort of hearsay profiles that have painted Kim Jong-il as a playboy and a drinker of doubtful mental stability.

"I don't give much credence to these stories," said Michael Breen, a Seoul-based business consultant who has visited North Korea several times.

"People close to him say he likes his cognac, but so do many other

people. That doesn't make him incapable as a leader.

"People have gradually started to look at him as someone capable of ruling North Korea," he said.

Until the ongoing dispute over North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development erupted in the past two years, Kim Jong-il was credited by some analysts as being behind moves towards détente with Seoul and the West.

"There have been indications that if he takes over there could be more openness, more reform and more emphasis on the economic side rather than the military," Breen said.

"He may not be a screaming democrat," he said, "but he has to be seen in relative terms, he comes from

a generation frustrated by the old hardline guerrilla generation his father represented.

"Kim Il-sung ran the country as an extremely rigid communist dictatorship — you can't get more hardline than that. My inclination is that once things have settled down they will try and get some reform going."

Question marks over the succession remained yesterday, with some analysts even expressing doubt over whether the elder Kim died a natural death.

Yonhap quoted Southern officials as saying the fact North Korea had said it would be refusing foreign mourners at Kim's funeral indicated it was afraid of political instability.

"We have to watch very closely

because the surprises may not be over yet," Breen said. "But there doesn't seem to be any serious challenge to Kim Jong-il unless things are developing in ways we cannot see."

"He has been groomed for 25 years for this. He already runs the party, the military and the government, and has been president in all but name. If he is in trouble I think the signs will appear very quickly."

Breen doubted there would be any dramatic changes in the domestic political situation or sudden reforms on issues like human rights should Jong-il take power.

"But I think it is possible he would try to rapidly defuse the Cold War atmosphere and place less emphasis on the old style communism and focus on the country's economic needs," he said.

(Reuters)

Tensions rise with floodwaters

JOAN KIRCHNER

ALBANY, Ga.

TENSIONS were rising along with floodwaters as the raging Flint River neared its crest yesterday and stubborn residents broke dusk-to-dawn curfews, ignoring police barricades and refusing to leave their homes.

Police with bull horns drove through neighborhoods Friday night to warn of the flooding that already has killed 23 people, including two children trapped in a car that plunged off a bridge and into the river.

But some residents in this southwestern Georgia city wouldn't listen, and stayed to gawk or wait till the last minute to flee.

"It's making me sick," said Sissy Trotter of Albany, whose parents lost their home and four cars this week to floods farther north in Macon. "People want to go around and sightsee. This is a disaster and they should treat it like one."

Rivers also overflowed in the Florida Panhandle, and in southeastern Alabama, one person was killed Friday and two others were reported missing in the floods.

In Albany, volunteers from as far as Valdosta, about 120 kms away, worked Friday night and early yesterday putting sandbags around the civic center.

More than 20,000 of Albany's 80,000 residents fled their homes Thursday and Friday, but the worst flooding was to come yesterday. The

Flint River was expected to crest at a record 13.5 or 13.8 meters, the National Weather Service said. Flood stage is six meters. The levee protecting the city is 11.4 meters high.

That didn't scare Henry Holloway Sr., who sat and waved at passersby Friday evening from the front porch of his mother's house, about two blocks from where the water was rising.

Some of his neighbors took time to mow their lawns. A nearby lounge was packed with customers at sunset. "There's really no danger at this point," Holloway said. "It's not that I don't care. I'm staying because I do care and I don't want to leave my home until I absolutely have to."

Police became impatient with rubberneckers and sightseers who ignored the curfew and drove through blockades and into dangerous areas. One man who failed to follow the rules was arrested for obstructing police, assistant police chief Bob Boren said.

"If you gawk or balk, we're going to arrest you and jail you," Boren said. "The barricades are there for a purpose. That's where the accidents happen and that's where the injuries occur."

A carload of people who drove onto a barricaded highway plunged into the Flint River on Thursday night. Five were rescued, but 2-year-old Shabazz Mallory and 4-year-old Kason Mallory of Jersey City, N.J., were trapped.

Kason's body was found; police were to resume the search for Shabazz yesterday.

There is no official estimate of damages from the six straight days of rain brought by Tropical Storm Alberto. "We're waiting to see what's underneath the flooded areas," said Robert Rickles, an aide to Gov. Zell Miller.

In Macon, about 160 kms north of Albany, the Ocmulgee River dropped dramatically and workers entered the city's flooded water treatment plant for the first time to begin repairs. Officials said it will be another week before the 150,000 people served by the plant will have drinkable tap water again.

A state transportation spokesman said Interstate 75, parts of which had been closed for more than three days, was reopened early yesterday morning.

President Clinton declared 13 Florida counties federal emergency areas on Friday, and raised the total number of Georgia counties entitled to disaster aid to 31. (APress)



Albany resident Bobby Drawby paddles around the Cromartie Beach area yesterday to assess damage to his home and rental property. He is among more than 15,000 people in Dougherty County forced from their homes by flooding along the Flint River. (AP)

Book: Graham Greene was MI6's real Man in Havana

LONDON (Reuters) — Novelist Graham Greene used his literary fame and access to communist leaders to spy for Britain's MI6 secret service for four decades, his biographer said yesterday.

Professor Michael Sheldon said his forthcoming book on Greene, who died three years ago aged 86, was based on information from British government officials "familiar with the subject" as well as evidence from the cloak-and-dagger world.

It has always been known that Greene joined MI6 early in World War Two and served in the counter-espionage unit, as a station officer in West Africa and under double agent Kim Philby, and that he resigned in 1944.

Sheldon, an author and professor at Indiana University in the United States, said the Cabinet Office in London had confirmed to him that Greene served MI6 on an ad hoc basis until the late 1970s and was on its list of freelance contacts until the early 1980s.

"He was useful because he was so famous he could go just about anywhere and see whatever he wanted to see," Sheldon told BBC radio yesterday, adding: "But he was just a dilettante."

"I think certainly *Our Man in Havana* makes you suspect that Greene knows a lot more about espionage than he is letting on," Sheldon said of the novel about a vacuum cleaner salesman who supplies bogus intelligence on Cuba.

"In *The Quiet American* you get that sense and finally in the 1970s in *The Human Factor* where he writes so perceptively about the espionage world."

Greene had an insatiable obsession

with travel and was forever on the road after World War II, and when air travel was unaffordable for most people he visited Saigon, Hanoi, Warsaw, Moscow, Havana, East Berlin, Bucharest and Belgrade.

Officials told Sheldon that in exchange for expenses Greene gave help routinely to MI6, most notably from Vietnam, Poland, China and Russia.

Greene was never an important figure in the world of espionage and most of his assistance was providing a novelist's insights into places where ordinary agents would be noticeable. "It was almost comic in many respects," Sheldon said of Greene's role. "He wasn't a very good agent for one thing."

Sheldon said MI6 sent Greene to China in 1957 where he developed a taste for the fiery local Mao Tai spirit, became drunk and argumentative and could remember little from the trip. "MI6 was very upset about this because they had paid his way and he came back essentially with nothing," he said.

There had always been suspicions about Greene.

"There are hints that he's been engaged in more espionage than we know about, for sometimes he has the greatest trouble explaining his motives for being in a certain place at a certain crucial time," literary historian Paul Fussell said in 1980.

"Greene is a great one for practical jokes," writer Evelyn Waugh wrote in 1960. "I think also he is a secret agent on our side and all his buttering up of the Russians is cover."

Sheldon said his book cast doubt on what Waugh called Greene's cover as a friend of international socialism.

Simpson turns 47 in jail on double murder rap

LOS ANGELES (AP) — O.J. Simpson spends his 47th birthday in jail yesterday, facing a double murder trial after a judge found there was enough evidence to link him to the brutal killings of his ex-wife and her friend.

"As you might imagine, it's not going to be very pleasant," lawyer Robert Kardashian said Friday after speaking briefly to his longtime friend before Simpson was led off to jail.

Simpson showed no emotion as Municipal Judge Kathleen Kennedy-Powell ordered him held without bail until a July 22 arraignment in Superior Court. Earlier, he cried while listening to a coroner describe how his ex-wife's throat was slashed to the spine.

Kardashian said Simpson told him he had expected the judge's ruling. Kennedy-Powell said there was enough evidence to suspect Simpson in the murders. She noted prosecutors only had to show probable cause, not guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the standard they will be held to at trial.

Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and Ronald Goldman, 25, were killed June 12 and their bodies were found early the next morning outside Ms. Simpson's Brentwood condominium, about three km from Simpson's estate.

Defense lawyer Robert Shapiro argued that the prosecutors' case was purely circumstantial.

"There is not and cannot be at this point in time a strong suspicion that Mr. Simpson is guilty of anything," Shapiro said. "This is a case that



O.J. Simpson bites his lip as he listens to a medical expert describe the extent of Nicole Simpson's fatal wounds. (AP)

everybody has jumped to an immediate and unrealistic conclusion."

He argued the murder weapon had not yet been found, and tests on blood droplets found at Simpson's estate and the murder scene were not conclusive. He suggested that it would have been impossible for Simpson to commit the crime and then abandon

bloody clothing in less than an hour.

But Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark said physical evidence, including everything from blood drops to matching bloody gloves found at the scene and at the estate, clearly linked Simpson to the murders.

Final witnesses at the hearing included police blood expert Gregory

Matheson, who said Simpson's blood type potentially matched one of a trail of drops found alongside bloody shoeprints leaving the murder scene.

He said the blood matched neither of the victims, and that Simpson was among the 43 percent of the population, about one in every 200 people, who could have left the blood drops.

But Matheson acknowledged under cross-examination that there are 40,000 to 80,000 people in the Los Angeles area with the same genetic markers as those found in the droplets.

Matheson also said that the tests only exclude sources of blood rather than identify a particular person. Prosecutors, however, are expected to use more sophisticated DNA analysis of blood samples during trial.

Also Friday, Deputy Medical Examiner Irvin Golden used black and white drawings of bodies with vivid red slash marks to show how "gaping" knife wounds killed the victims.

His diagrams and testimony showed Goldman was slashed repeatedly to the head and body in a violent struggle with his assailant. In the courtroom, Goldman's sister and stepmother cried quietly and held hands. His father left before the testimony.

Simpson struggled for composure from the onset, sighing heavily, looking away and rubbing his face as Golden described Ms. Simpson's clothing, a short black dress still damp with blood two days after the murder. He was seen wiping tears off and on throughout the bloody descriptions.

Death of an actor

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Cameron Mitchell, the rugged actor best known for his role on television's *The High Chaparral* and for the movie *Death of a Salesman*, has died of lung cancer. He was 75.

Mitchell died at his home in Pacific Palisades, his son, Charles, said.

During a four-decade career, Mitchell appeared in more than 90 films and was a guest on many television shows.

Born in Dallsstown, Pa. the son of a minister, he decided on acting as a career, to the dismay of his family.

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What Johnny came marching home with

OF the 3.1 million American soldiers who served in Vietnam, 54,000 died in the war and hundreds of thousands were wounded in action.

There were additional casualties: 500,000 combat veterans who returned home with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Many of them still bear hidden emotional wounds and have troubled marriages, and now behavioral problems are showing up among their children.

Prof. Charles Marmar, director of the PTSD program at the University of California (at San Francisco) School of Medicine, was here recently to discuss the belated trauma of war and compare notes with his Israeli colleagues.

He was a guest speaker at the trauma symposium organized by the Lerner Institute for the Study of Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy of Jerusalem's Herzog Hospital. Hundreds of psychologists, social workers and other professionals attended the symposium, held at the Laromne Hotel.

Some of the acute symptoms of PTSD during battle are physical; other symptoms include sleeplessness, panic attacks, severe apathy and nightmares. Chronic symptoms, which can occur years or even decades after the initial trauma, include visual images, flashbacks of the trauma, loss of interest in normal activities, extreme sensitivity to stimuli and even the feeling that one has no future.

Interviewed during the symposium, Marmar said the children of Vietnam veterans who suffered from PTSD tend to do more poorly in school than children of vets who did not have the disorder.

They have difficulty controlling their anger, are more likely to be disruptive and depressed and to have trouble sleeping.

Wives of vets with PTSD suffer as well. Their husbands' behavior disrupts normal home life; a criminal record, drug taking, divorce and suicide are much more common among vets with the problem.

Marmar has concluded with his colleagues an unprecedented seven-year, \$10 million study of Viet-

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

nam vets. "We conducted intensive, five-hour interviews with 3,000 of them."

One of his patients returned to his hometown while still wearing his uniform. "Someone saw him and spilled red paint on him, screaming that that was his punishment for spilling the blood of Vietnamese children," Marmar said. This traumatic event helped trigger his PTSD, which needed long-term treatment.

There are several types of PTSD, Marmar said. "There is a normal stress reaction, such as grief following a death in the family. This requires support, counseling about the phenomenon and a 'debriefing' to someone the individual trusts. The sooner this occurs after the traumatic event, the better."

Then there is acute catastrophe stress, such as surviving an earthquake. Victims are often helped soon after the event by returning to the scene and talking about what happened in order to reduce anxiety. Short-term medication is recommended for sleeplessness and daytime anxiety. In some cases, short-term psychotherapy is needed.

Uncomplicated PTSD occurs a few months, or even a few years, after a single traumatic event. The triggers can be rape, a fire or a national disaster - a Scud missile attack, for example. Because of the delay between the event and treatment, this type of PTSD requires careful handling.

"If the person wasn't able to cope with the trauma during the interval, it means psychotherapy is probably needed to help him," he said. "Not only doesn't he get better as the months and years pass, but the symptoms get worse."

The therapist, Marmar said, should encourage the patient to repeatedly recount the traumatic event, even a dozen times. Each time he will add a little more information that he remembers or details about which he feels guilty and ashamed.

Therapy for all these types can

be provided individually or in a group; research shows that about 70 percent have an excellent outcome, while 10 or 20 percent improve moderately. The rest are not helped.

California is the "capital of trauma," because of the repeated earthquakes, floods, forest fires, urban violence and high incidence of rape, Marmar said.

"When I'm asked why we don't move out of California, I reply that we've considered it, but the state is the best laboratory for someone who studies psychological trauma."

Chronic PTSD can also be complicated by other disorders, including depression, alcoholism and drug abuse. Success rates for therapy among these patients are much less impressive.

Asked to compare PTSD in Israeli combat veterans with that found in Vietnam War vets, Marmar said two local researchers - Dr. Arye Shalev and Zehava Solomon of the Israel Defense Forces - are the leading experts. But he said public support for Israeli soldiers and their "cause" tends to reduce the incidence and severity of PTSD.

Some 10,000 American women soldiers served in Vietnam, most of them as nurses in hospitals. "Having studied a profession first, they were older than most of the soldiers, and were better prepared for the trauma."

"Although they didn't fight at the front, they saw thousands of mutilated bodies and had to make life-and-death decisions on who would be treated first," Marmar found that recovery rates among women are higher than among male soldiers.

Children, too, can suffer from PTSD. "But they can't organize the event in their mind as well as adults, so they usually don't talk about it," he said. "Their problem shows in physical and behavioral symptoms. It's best to devise play or art therapy to help them."

Children of PTSD fathers can also be helped with counseling. "It's better to try everything else before treating them with drugs," Marmar said.



Among the casualties of the Vietnam War are veterans who returned home with post-traumatic stress disorder. (From the photographic exhibit and book, 'The Concerned Photographer 2,' by Donald McCullin)

Keeping an eye on a rare cancer

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

MOST people have heard of melanoma of the skin, but few know there is a cancer of the eye called uveal melanoma. Relatively rare, some 35 new cases of this cancer are diagnosed here every year (and 1,500 in the US) and doctors must battle to save their patients' sight, eye, and lives.

Dr. Robert Folberg, a professor of pathology and ophthalmology at the University of Iowa and an expert in the disease, was here recently to lecture at the Second International Symposium on Ocular Pathology and Molecular Biology. The three-day event was organized by Dr. Ya'acov Pe'er of the ophthalmology department at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem. Some 200 eye specialists attended the event.

"US studies in the Sixties and Seventies found that the things that patients fear most is cancer and blindness. Uveal melanoma combines these two things," Folberg said in an interview.

The symptoms of uveal cancer include decreased vision and a defective visual field. It only rarely occurs in both eyes. Surprisingly, the eye tumor does not spread to the brain via the optic nerve, but it travels via blood vessels directly to the liver.

Cancer of the eye is difficult to treat. "If it were skin, we could take a biopsy," said Folberg. One can't, however, remove a piece of the inside of the eye. "Our first obligation to the patient is to save his life; then to save the eye and then his vision." The five-year survival rate of uveal melanoma is 80 percent, but drops to 40 percent after 15 years. Treatment options include removing the eye surgically, and brachytherapy, in which radioactive implants are inserted near the tumor.

Uveal cancer occurs more often in people with blue eyes than with dark-colored eyes. But it is doubtful that overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet light is the cause (as it is with melanoma of the skin). Israel's cancer registry shows that between 1960 and 1990, there was a five-fold increase in skin melanoma, but no increase in uveal melanoma.

Research being conducted jointly by researchers at Hadassah, the University of Iowa, Cornell University and Germany's Eberhard-Karlsruhe University is examining whether the prognosis for uveal melanoma patients can be determined by using an ultrasound probe to examine blood vessels in the tumor. The growth of blood vessels may be involved in other eye diseases that result in blindness as well, Folberg said.

FOLBERG also discussed a US phenomenon with which many of his Israeli colleagues were not familiar: Physical abuse of infants and children which results in death can often be detected by a pathological examination of their eyes. Examining the eyes of the cadavers for hemorrhaging, retinal detachment or even cataracts can provide evidence of child abuse. In cases where the child is violently shaken or "slammed," indirect damage to the eye may also be detected.

Folberg, on his third visit to Israel, marveled at the "superb level" of ophthalmology - both clinically and in research - in this country.

"In my lab, if I had two or three key researchers going off - poof - to army reserve duty as here, everything would be paralyzed. But Israeli departments seem to manage very well despite these unwelcome surprises," he said.

The calcium-consumption controversy

Rx FOR READERS

I am a healthy 33-year-old woman. My 60-year-old mother was recently diagnosed with osteoporosis.

Does osteoporosis run in the family? I wonder whether there is anything I can do to reduce my risk. Should I undergo a bone-density scan, eat more dairy products, or take calcium pills?

R.E., Ra'anana

Dr. Avraham Reshef, head of the Health Ministry's nutrition department, replies:

The US National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently amended its recommendations and advised Americans - men, women and children - to increase significantly their consumption of calcium.

They recommended 400 milligrams per day for infants, 1,200 mg. (instead of the previous 800) for children aged 1 to 10; 1,500 mg. (instead of 1,200) for ages 11 to 24 years old; 1,000 mg. (instead of 800) for women 25 to 50 years old and 1,500 mg. (instead of 800) for post-menopausal women.

However, we in Israel are more conservative and are closer to the European view, which recommends around 800 mg. for most people. In any case, we have found there is no incontrovertible proof that eating calcium in the form of food or pills increases bone density or reduces the thinning of bones in middle and old age. Instead, we recommend doing special physical exercises to increase bone density. These are taught in a number of hospital and fitness centers around the country.

Dr. Yossi Foldes, chief physician at the Jerusalem Osteoporosis Center of the Hadassah-University Hospital, offers a dissenting view: Osteoporosis tends to run in families; thus you are wise to take precautions. I would recommend undergoing a bone-den-

sity scan several years before menopause, when it is recommended for the average woman. The scan is painless and safe.

Many studies do show that societies with higher consumption of calcium-rich foods, such as northern Europe, have a significantly lower incidence of hip fractures due to osteoporosis in older people.

But we would also recommend increasing consumption of calcium - perhaps not so much as the new NIH recommendations, but to between 800 mg. and 1,000 mg. a day. The average woman in Israel and the US gets only about 500 mg. a day, and that's too little.

Every woman should take a look at her diet; if she's not getting at least 800 mg. a day, we recommend increasing dietary calcium through low-fat dairy products and green vegetables, including broccoli, beans, radishes and sardines.

We believe some women will benefit from adding calcium by diet or calcium pills. It's important to bring women to menopause with a "good dowry" of calcium to reduce the risks of osteoporosis and bone fractures, which can cause disability and death in older people.

If the diet does not provide enough, we endorse taking calcium supplements, which do not require a doctor's prescription. Up to 500 mg. a day can be taken safely without any worry; only people who have kidney problems should consult their doctor first. There is no danger of causing kidney stones from such a dosage.

I got very nervous by reading a story in a Hebrew paper in which University of Southern California researchers claimed that children born to women who ate at least one meat-based hot dog a day during pregnancy have a significantly higher risk of developing leukemia compared to children whose fathers ate hot dogs before conception. I'm pregnant and I often have the urge for hot dogs. Do I have to worry? C.A., Beersheba

Miri Ziv, director-general of the Israel Cancer Association, replies:

We contacted the US National Cancer Institute about this report. The studies are preliminary and based on small numbers of cases. The researchers chose 232 cases of children in Los Angeles under age 10 who had leukemia and the same number of children who did not have the illness. They then conducted retrospective interviews with the children and their families concerning their consumption of various processed meats, especially those containing nitrates as preservatives.

A statistical association is not necessarily a cause-and-effect relationship. Don't go overboard, as hot dogs are high in fat and sodium, but no one is now suggesting that people, even pregnant women, should stop eating hot dogs.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

Young adults at risk from childhood disease

POST HEALTH REPORTER

IF you were born before 1966, you probably came down with the measles as a child. If you were born in a developed country after that date, you were probably vaccinated against the disease or are naturally immune.

But health experts now agree that one shot - given at 12 to 15 months - is not enough to protect you for life against the disease, which is usually harmless but can be fatal, especially for children.

Dr. Shmuel Rishpon, chairman of the Health Ministry's advisory committee on immunizations and Haifa's district health officer, says it's "reasonable" for adults up to age 28 who have been in close proximity to someone with the disease and who have been vaccinated only once to get a booster shot within three days of exposure.

The Health Ministry, however, says the measles risk is relatively low for young adults, and so is not offering free shots, except to medical and nursing students and all health workers.

Young adults can be vaccinated even if they haven't been exposed to the disease, but it will cost them about NIS 30 at a district health

office or at a private pharmacy with a doctor's prescription.

There is currently an outbreak of measles here, with about 60 new cases reported per week (and an unknown number of unreported cases). There have been 1,200 cases so far this year. Rishpon says the outbreak, which appears cyclically every few years, began in the north and has now hit Jerusalem. Over half of the new cases in Jerusalem are haredi children, who live in more crowded conditions and whose parents are less likely to take them for routine vaccinations as infants.

Currently, infants are immunized for measles at 12 months and then again in first grade. The ministry is also vaccinating children in seventh and eighth grades who missed out on the second immunization in first grade. Rishpon said the vaccine is very safe, and only in extremely rare cases will it cause side effects (often in people allergic to egg whites).

Measles usually passes without complications, but in one to three out of 1,000 individuals who get it, it can have serious, even fatal, consequences.

Bursting the soap bubble when it comes to skin care

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

SOAP has had a slippery reputation among dermatologists in recent years. It has teetered between being regarded as a wonderful boon to cleanliness and disease prevention, and being blamed for dry skin and atopic dermatitis.

Invented by the Phoenicians 2,300 years ago, soap really came into widespread use during the Victorian era. But, says Dr. Ronnie Wolf, a dermatologist at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv, enthusiasm for soap began to decline after World War II as doctors focused on the "damage" it can cause to the skin.

Writing in the latest issue of *Skin Update*, Wolf notes that, in the 1950s, views changed somewhat and doctors insisted that the damage caused by soap had been exaggerated. But, today, soap's bad image has returned, and many products are marketed as "soap-less soap."

Wolf writes that it is very difficult to conclude definitively whether a certain brand damages the skin. This is due to climatic differences and hygienic practices in various parts of the world and problems in conducting objective, realistic studies.

Some researchers invented the soap-chamber test, in which people with specially sensitive skin were exposed to soap-infused towels for eight hours a day, eight days running. The degree of skin eruptions showed the differences

among the products. Other researchers exposed volunteers' skin to high concentrations of soap and watched their reactions.

Some tested the degree of water loss from the epidermis, while others tried to find out the degree of skin eruptions. Still others depended on more subjective testing by volunteers at home.

Wolf and his colleagues tested the imported, very mild Dove soap against local brands. The results were not monolithic. In the soap-chamber test, Dove was higher on the list (causing fewer skin reactions) than local soaps. But in a test to determine "denaturation" of epidermal proteins, local soaps proved much better than Dove.

The only conclusion is that consumers try a variety of soaps and use that which they feel cleans the best, leaves their skin freshest and doesn't cause irritation.

SPEEDY MRI FOR CHILDREN

The Children's Medical Center of Israel (CMCI) in Petah Tikva has opened a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) institute which it claims is the most advanced in the country. The facility will be used to diagnose diseases - without radiation - in CMCI patients, children from other hospitals, and adults from nearby Beilinson Hospital. The Gruss Foundation in New York donated \$1 million to buy it.

Institute director Dr. Gadi

Chorev says the equipment was specially designed to shorten the length of the scan. MRIs make a loud whistling noise and ordinarily take 30 to 90 minutes, during which a child has difficulty lying completely still. Chorev expects to perform as many as 3,000 MRI scans annually.

Meanwhile, advanced techniques for saving children in life-threatening situations - especially accidents on the road, at home and in school - were taught recently at CMCI. Accidents are the leading cause of death among children aged 10 to 17.

The advanced pediatric life-support course was attended by 80 pediatricians from around the country under the auspices of CMCI and Tel Aviv University. Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore sent a team of five instructors, who taught the initial course. The graduates will be qualified to teach other pediatricians here.

MUTUAL CONTRACEPTION

Young men are taking more responsibility for contraception, according to the Israel Family Planning Association. In the recent past, most teenage girls asking for information about birth control arrived at one of the association's six advisory centers alone; when

their boyfriends did accompany them, they preferred to wait outside.

Association director Ela Bar-Gal says that an increasing number of boyfriends now participate in counseling sessions; in addition, half of all phone inquiries come from boys. The association has an open-door policy, with no charge and no identification requirement (tel. 03-5101511).

LOCAL DRUG FOR ANTI-BALDNESS

Minoxidil, the only drug proven to restore hair growth in some people suffering from baldness, is now being manufactured and sold here for almost 20 percent less than the imported brand, Regaine (made by Upjohn).

The Agis company in Bnei Brak has purchased rights to manufacture the product, which it has named Hairgain. Assaf Harofeh Hospital dermatologist Dr. Dov Stempler said that studies show that hair grows again in a third of patients with certain types of alopecia (balding); in another third, their hair loss stops.

It is especially useful in men and women who have just begun to go bald. But the benefits cease when the patient stops using minoxidil. It is available at pharmacies only on a doctor's prescription.

Researchers have discovered an enzyme called sulfotransferase that turns minoxidil into active minoxidil sulfate; this substance

allows the minoxidil to contribute its sulfate to the cellular cytoplasm, which strengthens hair roots and induces hair growth.

An 80 ml. bottle of Hairgain, enough for 40 days' use, costs NIS 144; 60 ml. of Regaine, enough for a month, cost NIS 178.

IN-HOME AIDS TEST: A THREATENING QUESTION

Should the marketing of in-home AIDS tests be allowed? The US Food and Drug Administration is agonizing over whether to permit such tests. Some experts think it's inevitable that people will insist on testing for HIV in the privacy of their homes; others worry that positive results could induce people - without benefit of professional counseling - to commit suicide.

None of the tests would give instant results. Instead, the user would prick a finger, send dried blood spots to a lab and get the results by telephone. The cost would be around \$30. An HIV test is free in public clinics here and in the US. Some AIDS activists in the US are pressing the FDA to approve saliva testing for the virus.

Former US Surgeon General C. Everett Koop argues that home testing is the single most important weapon we could employ to fight AIDS. He and others predicted the kits would triple the number of Americans who know they are infected.

THE JERUSALEM POST WELCOME HOME FUND

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and ERWIN FRENKEL, 1990-1992 N. DAVID GROSS

Terrorism returns

THAT the residents of Kiryat Arba were bitter, resentful, and even hostile after the murder of 17-year-old Sarit Prigal on Thursday is hardly surprising. It is not only that several residents of this Hebron suburb have been murdered by Palestinian terrorists. The gnawing awareness that whenever they leave their homes they become helpless targets in a permanent shooting gallery of stones, firebombs, and bullets cannot fail to demoralize. They must be feeling what the Jewish community in this country felt during the first intifada of 1936-1939, when routine travel became a game of Russian roulette.

Even more devastating than the constant danger must be their sense of alienation. The contempt, derision and, yes, hatred which characterize the way government ministers - particularly Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin - speak of them must make them feel not only that their own government has abandoned them, but that they have become fair game. They view themselves as the prime sacrifices the country is making on the altar of the accord with the PLO, the price in blood the government has decided it can afford to pay.

Nor can it be easy for them to believe in the conventional wisdom that the killers are the enemies of peace, trying to undermine the agreement against the wishes of the majority of Palestinians. The sight of neighboring Palestinians stoning the ambulances which came to the scene of the ambush tends to render such wisdom a travesty.

It is futile to appeal to their reason under such circumstances, and useless to tell them that no army in the world can assure total safety for every car on the road. What they need most, above and beyond logistic support and basic protection, is unstinting understanding and sympathy for their plight from the government.

Unfortunately, Rabin seems so obsessed with the anti-right-wing demons of his pre-state past that he is unable to do even the minimum required by plain decency. With unsurpassed callousness, the government did not bother to convey condolences to Prigal's family and the Kiryat Arba community. Perhaps it is time for President Ezer Weizman, who visited Kiryat Arba after the Hebron massacre and has kept up a dialogue with the residents, to remind Rabin that he is the prime minister of all Israelis.

For their part, the Kiryat Arba residents, like all

Israelis in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, must understand that greeting OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran with shouts of "Hamas sympathizer" and "murderer" is as contemptible and counterproductive as using such epithets against the prime minister. Nor is it rational to justify this revolting verbal violence by citing the conduct of Peace Now, whose members used to call Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon "murderers" during the Lebanon War. One obscenity does not justify the other.

What they must address themselves to is the immediate danger to their lives. They must understand that without close cooperation and coordination between them and the army, security will deteriorate even further. To blame it all on the agreement with the PLO is both inaccurate (such attacks took place before Labor came to power) and futile (the government is not about to change direction).

The complaints about insufficient military presence on the roads and army inattention to the daily stoning of vehicles may be justified. But the chances of the government doing anything about them will be greatly enhanced if Kiryat Arba residents and their allies separate their complaints on security matters from their opposition to "the process." They have convinced themselves that the government is purposely abandoning them to their fate, and that it does not wish to protect them. But such suspicions are ludicrous. Nothing harms the government's standing more than the murder of Jews by Arab terrorists.

The practical solution may have to be what it was in the 1930s: all travel to and from the towns and villages of the territories will have to be done in convoys. Only close cooperation with the army can make the operation of such convoys efficient.

On Thursday night, when Biran asked Kiryat Arba leaders if they had any requests, they refused to present any. Instead, they presented him with a mock list of suggestions for the government: to continue collaborating with the PLO, release more terrorists, withdraw the army from additional areas, etc. Such sarcasm betrays despair and infinite, self-righteous bitterness. But a "divorce" between the residents and the army can only exacerbate polarization, aggravate tensions, and - worst of all - increase the daily dangers and invite more deaths.



US's honorary citizen

WILLIAM KOREY

IT was on July 9, 1944, that Raoul Wallenberg, the 32-year-old Swedish aristocrat, arrived in Budapest on his extraordinary mission to help rescue a desperate Hungarian Jewry. Few knew then and remarkably few know today that his employer was an unusual government agency - the US War Refugee Board.

The board was created by president Roosevelt in January 1944, shortly after he learned from treasury secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. that the State Department had been engaged in a conspiracy to subvert rescue efforts. The most stunning achievement of the board was its hiring of the courageous Wallenberg to operate out of the neutral Swedish legation in Hungary. He saved thousands of Jews from the Holocaust, a significant part of the estimated 200,000 rescued by the War Refugee Board.

Wallenberg was kidnapped by Moscow's intelligence services in January 1945 and disappeared into the Soviet gulag. The US government, at its highest level, has done precious little to ascertain his fate. Only at the beginning of Wallenberg's apprehension did Washington seek vigorously, although indirectly, to intervene.

In the face of the massive and changing Kremlin deception and coverup of the Wallenberg case, continuing until the present, top Washington officials have been silent. It is time to end that silence.

Moscow's policy of dealing with the Swedish hero falls into four stages. Stage 1 coincided with Wallenberg's kidnapping. The Swedish Embassy in Moscow was informed by Soviet deputy foreign minister Vladimir Dekanosov that "Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings." In fact, he had already been incarcerated in the notorious Lubyanka prison and held as a prisoner of war.

It was only at this stage that indirect high-level Washington intervention occurred. On April 9, 1945, secretary of state Edward Stettinius cabled the US ambassador in Moscow, asking him to extend "all possible support" to the Swedes in their diplomatic efforts on behalf of Wallenberg.

The Stettinius cable was prompted by a message to the State Department from the US minister in Stockholm that intervention was appropriate as "we had a special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary." At

Yeltsin, who said the Kremlin would tell 'no more lies', must be put to the test on Raoul Wallenberg

and is unknown to us." Stage 3 was launched in 1957, in response to overwhelming evidence from released gulag prisoners who had seen Wallenberg. That April, deputy foreign minister Andrei Gromyko acknowledged that Wallenberg had been in the Lubyanka prison but had died of a heart attack on July 17, 1947. The evidence was a report presumably written by the chief prison medical officer, Dr. A.L. Smoltsov, to minister of state security Viktor Abakumov. Smoltsov went on to say that the body had been cremated.

IT WAS assumed that the documentation would prove convincing. Gromyko said no "other information whatsoever" was found. Since Smoltsov died in 1953 and Abakumov was executed in 1954, the case, conveniently, was said to be wrapped up.

Even then, however, sharp challenges could be posed. How could the 35-year-old Wallenberg, known to have been in excellent health throughout his stay in Budapest, suddenly succumb to a heart attack?

Casting even greater doubt on the Smoltsov report was a 1992 investigation by a Swedish-Soviet commission. It revealed that the only crematorium in Moscow carries no mention of Wallenberg in

its list of cremations for 1947. Stage 4 of the coverup began with a Tass dispatch of April 24, 1991, about a meeting between high Soviet security and foreign-office representatives with Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel. Von Dardel was told that Wallenberg's death in 1947 was "an irrefutable fact" and "there is no reason to continue to investigate his fate." Why not? The answer was sharp and pointed: "All the available materials" have been opened and "there is nothing more." Significantly, nothing was mentioned about the Smoltsov document, so discredited had it become.

That security officials are continuing to perpetuate a lie was disclosed by the top archival official in Moscow, Rudolf Fikhsya. In late 1991, he bitterly complained in a major Soviet publication that the KGB had deliberately classified certain documents on Wallenberg as "operational intelligence" and thereby closed them to public scrutiny. Indeed, very recent disclosures by former spy-master Pavel Sudoplatov identify the specific files where information on Wallenberg is located.

While Moscow was engaged in its vast deception, Congress was stirred to action by Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., a survivor of the Holocaust in Hungary. It enacted a statute in the fall of 1981 granting Wallenberg the almost unique status of "honorary citizen." Only Winston Churchill had been accorded that honor.

At the level of diplomacy, however, intervention was modest and only in forums of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Ambassador Max Kampelman vigorously raised the issue at Madrid in 1980, as did ambassador Warren Zimmermann at Vienna in 1988.

We still don't know what happened to Wallenberg, nor why he was kidnapped. Russian President Yeltsin, in his 1992 address to Congress, promised that the Kremlin would engage in "no more lies." It is time to put him to the test at the highest level of government.

It is the very least we can do for the unusual employee of the US War Refugee Board who became America's "honorary citizen."

The writer is director of international policy research for B'nai B'rith. (Los Angeles Times)

Tsomet is the mother of the bastard named Y'ud

not that of Israeli law, will go into effect in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

In these negotiations, according to one of the three MKs, there was a division of labor. Two of the Y'ud parliamentarians played the role of the good guy, the moderate ones, while the third was the toughie, the bad guy. In this performance, they are pretending to protect principles, but the main thing is to receive a ministerial position and a deputy ministerial position. Truly, an Oscar-winning performance.

Is there still a possibility that one of the actors will feel embarrassed, in time? There are still three. One plays his role well. He doesn't want to be a minister, just a deputy minister. He deserves an Oscar for best supporting actor.

The second wants to be a minister and is willing to join a government that gives control of Judea, Samaria and Gaza to the PLO. He should get an Oscar for best actor (playing the bad guy).

The third MK is wavering. She acts as though she's against joining the coalition, and yet cooperates with her colleagues who are still negotiating. It would be worth her while to get out quickly.

THE PUBLIC is fed up with politics because there are politicians, actors of the Y'ud ilk.

Their views, if they have any at all, aren't important to them. They are actors, and for a role on the public stage they'll sell, plain and simple, their homeland.

If Rabin continues his policies, there's no chance that Israeli law will be applied to Judea, Samaria and Gaza. There will be a Palestinian state there. How much is this worth to Y'ud? Half of Eretz Yisrael is worth one ministerial position and one deputy ministerial position for half a term.

Rabin needs Y'ud not to deviate from his policies, but to continue them. There is no sign that Rabin has any regrets about the path he has chosen. Darawsh understandably continues to support these policies, but Rabin wants the additional support of Y'ud. Darawsh, despite the fact that he's not in the government, backs Rabin for nationalist, ideological reasons. Y'ud is prepared to support him only to receive a ministerial portfolio - in other words, for "chairlogical" reasons.

The Y'ud MKs shouldn't just be embarrassed in front of the voters. When it comes to loyalty to national principles, they should feel ashamed in front of Darawsh.

In a democratically run party, the platform is important. Not in a totalitarian party. In this kind of party, the leader is the platform - and he isn't accountable to anyone. That's why he is the leader. The Y'ud people came out against the phenomenon of the totalitarian leader when they were in Tsomet. Since, they have left the junction (Tsomet) and have reached the road that leads to a Palestinian state.

Tsomet itself can't evade responsibility for this deviation. From time to time, there have been news items about expected negotiations between Labor and Tsomet on Tsomet's joining the coalition. This possibility has never been rejected outright by the Tsomet leader. With such flirtations, it's no wonder that Tsomet gave birth to a bastard like Y'ud.

The writer is a former ambassador to the UN.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RABBI GOREN

Sir, - One of the most respected rabbis in the State of Israel has been Rabbi Shlomo Goren, and most popular. He was a hero in the Hagana, the Jewish underground fighting force during the last days of British Mandate occupation and in Israel's War of Independence. After independence, he stayed on in the newly formed Israeli army to serve as its chief chaplain.

He went with his troops everywhere. No battle was too dangerous for this rabbi. He accompanied the troops during both the Sinai Campaign and the Six Day War. He was qualified as a paratrooper and distinguished himself many times for bravery. He rose to the rank of brigadier general. It was he who conducted the first Jewish prayer service at the newly liberated Western Wall in Jerusalem in June 1967.

In 1968, he was elected the Ashkenazi chief rabbi of Tel Aviv-Jaffa and later in 1972 Ashkenazi chief rabbi of all Israel. His rabbinic decisions have been noteworthy for their modernity

and compassion, such as permitting the remarriage of the widows of the men who perished on the Israeli destroyer Eilat and of those who later disappeared in the submarine Dakar in 1968. He is now 75 and retired from his official rabbinic positions. In his retirement, Rabbi Goren teaches in a yeshiva.

So it was with disbelief that we heard of his two most recent statements. One called on Israeli soldiers to disobey any orders to evacuate Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. The second propounded a ruling ordering the killing of Yasser Arafat without trial.

So it is with sadness that I must now repudiate publicly statements by this esteemed rabbi. His recent statements are bizarre and completely contrary to Jewish law and tradition as I understand them. Rabbi Goren's call for assassination and murder is an abomination.

RABBI JUDEA B. MILLER
Rochester, N.Y.

ISRAEL-DIASPORA RELATIONS

Sir, - Although not a disciple of Dr. Beilin's politics, one must not ignore his intellect. Following his latest utterances at the various forums of world Jewry, he was called an *enfant terrible*. I happen to be strongly in favor of his general trend of thinking with very minor reservations.

1. I share his view that the *schmorn* must stop. It is humiliating and degrading for a sovereign nation going on 47. Instead, income-tax collection mechanism needs fundamental reassessment. Presumably, with substantially higher tax collection, Israel will be in a far better position to sustain itself without the ugly "schmorn" trips by Israeli government officials at all levels. Of course, government-to-government loans and/or grants are a different issue entirely.

2. The Jewish Agency has no place in Israel. It should function in the Diaspora only, with the sole aim of increasing aliyah: emissaries whose record is low should be replaced. After an immigrant reaches Israel, the government office must take over. There is simply no need for duplicating costs, travel, etc., not to mention corruption.

3. So-called Zionist organizations in the Diaspora are a misnomer, as President Weizman so wisely and courageously said. The only other brave man of course Ben-Gurion, who urged Jews to make aliyah or quit naming themselves Zionists. Only those planning aliyah at some point can rightfully be named Zionists. Zionists without Zion are simply a farce, and since Israel is involved and is the very heart of the entire contention and issue, it is humiliating. Perhaps a change in name is in order, "Jews for Israel," sounds effective and is far closer to the truth.

4. As to the question of youth: One-month visits are far too short. I suggest that upon completing high school, Jewish youth be urged to come on a one- to two-year Israel living experience which would be financed in part by the Diaspora Agency office and partly by the parent (wherever possible). The youth may be offered several options - study, work, kibbutz, army (David's program model) or volunteering (old-age homes, special youth groups, agriculture, archeology, development town youth, hospitals). These options should be reinforced by a good dose of Eretz Yisrael studies, history, geography, regular trips, etc. All these can help mold and inject some identity into the youth, to the point where he can make an intelligent decision on whether to make aliyah.

RAYA GENSLER

OPINION POLLS

Sir, - I refer to Evelyn Gordon's article of June 24, "Poll: Majority think PLO leaders should be tried."

This "poll" is a wonderful example of what I would call a propaganda poll. A propaganda poll uses biased question formats in order to ensure a certain result. In this case a group with clear political goals had respondents answer the following question: "There are those who claim that senior PLO officials, such as Arafat and others who are suspected of murdering Israelis, should not be put on trial, because such an action would probably damage the peace process. There are others who claim that everyone is equal before the law, and therefore suspected PLO officials should be investigated and put on trial. Which do you support?" Not surprisingly, only 21.3 percent said that the PLO officials shouldn't be put on trial.

I teach research methods at the university and I often use such questions as examples of how not to ask a survey question. The respondents are basically asked to choose between those who believe that murderers should be let off the hook and those who believe that everyone is equal before the law - hardly much of a choice. Imagine, if you would, how a leftist might phrase an equally biased question: "Some people believe that Israel should arrest Arafat even though it might mean all-out war with the Arab countries. There are others who feel that Israel should not arrest Arafat after signing an agreement with him. Which position do you sup-

port?" I assure you the results would be quite the opposite of the ones you published.

Neither question should be published in a reputable newspaper. In many Western countries there are regulations to prevent the misuse of polls in this manner. I believe *The Jerusalem Post* has a responsibility to its readers to refrain from publishing such polls as if they were scientific evidence about the state of public opinion. It should refrain from publishing any polls which were sponsored by political organizations.

Journalists who are assigned to cover such stories should have at least a minimal amount of training in survey techniques. The question here is not one of political bias, but of journalistic professionalism. Indeed, such propaganda polls have been used by the foreign press in the past to suggest that international public opinion is turning against Israel. Publicizing such polls undermines the credibility of legitimate polls which are carried out by independent organizations. Political advertisements by any group should be labeled as such.

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Herzliya.

POSTSCRIPTS

ANOTHER LEGEND bites the dust: George Washington's famous false teeth, on display to the public for the first time at the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum in Washington D.C., are not made of wood.

The uppers are human teeth and carved ivory, while the lower dentures are cows' teeth embedded in a lead alloy. Top and bottom are connected by a steel spring.

No wonder the man never smiled.

RAYMOND GEIGER, who edited the *Farmers' Almanac* for six decades and staged his own funeral at four years ago so he wouldn't miss it, died recently in Lewiston, Maine. He was 83.

Under Geiger, the *Almanac's* circulation grew from \$6,000 in the 1930s to 4 million today. He became editor right out of college. His almanacs were full of weather forecasts, planting and gardening advice, recipes and jokes.

Geiger once estimated that he traveled 8 million kms, delivered 3,500 speeches and gave 18,000 interviews to pitch the *almanac's* virtues.

The *almanac's* New Hampshire-based rival, the *Old Farmer's Almanac*, was founded in 1792 and is sold in stores. *Farmers' Almanac* came a quarter-century later and is sold in bulk to banks, insurance companies and others who imprint their names on it and give it away.

"We admit they're older, and we're a Johnny-come-lately," Geiger once said. "But a Studebaker is older than a Cadillac, and who would buy a Studebaker?"

Among Geiger's editorial campaigns was a successful one to restore place names on postmarks. The US Postal Service tried to replace the names with codes. His unsuccessful ventures included moving Thanksgiving to October.

"I've had a merry old time," he said as he passed the job to his son last year.

Geiger's funeral wasn't his first. In 1990, he invited family and friends to an early funeral to unveil his tombstone. He recited a poem about reaching the "plateau" of his life.

Beneath his name was carved the epitaph: "May It Rain Just Enough."

HUMORIST DAVE Barry recently made a federal case out of three federal cases, in his syndicated column. The first matter concerned something we've never covered before here in *Postscripts*, ear candles. That is an old folk remedy consisting of wax-covered cotton cones inserted into the ear. The cones are set on fire, which is supposed to create a draft that sucks the wax out of the ear.

Pretty straightforward. But like everything else, ear candles have to come under government control.

The *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch*, breaking a major story headlined "Federal Agents Seize Ear Candles in Raid," described how US marshals and agents of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) "swooped

in" to a local health store. They seized about 100 candles that did not have FDA approval. An official said that the raid was part of a wider ear-candle crackdown.

That's wonderful news, but there's more: in Barry's second tale, the FDA is hot on the trail of a company that makes "sugar-free Hotix tequila-flavored candy with genuine worm." The problem is: the product is not sugar free. As if that's not bad enough, the worms are more precisely larvae. It looks like everybody there could get arrested unless they reward it to something like "genuine sugar-free larvae."

The third case is a proud salute to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) office in Idaho, for mindless bureaucratic zeal.

This story begins when two employees of DeBest Inc., a plumbing company, were working at a construction site when they heard a tractor operator yell for help. They found that the wall of a trench (which had not been dug by DeBest) had collapsed on the operator, burying him alive.

The men, naturally, jumped into the trench and dug the man out, possibly saving his life.

OSHA, naturally, fined DeBest \$7,875 - because its workers were not wearing hard hats during the rescue, and they did not take steps to ensure that other workers did not collapse and that water did not collapse.

Only after DeBest enlisted a senator's interest in the matter did OSHA meekly withdraw the fine. *Simwa*

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JULY 10, 1994

PERSPECTIVE WEEKLY

A review of commentary and humor from
international press syndicates

Cohen and Solomon

Media Flee the Cities

Most metropolitan newspapers," Chicago mayor Harold Washington said shortly before his death, "do not cater to the working public within their cities; they reach out to the suburbs to embrace a more affluent readership."

Mayor Washington was speaking eight years ago. Since then, on the whole, the situation he described has gotten worse. These papers are still based in our cities, they own city property and to a great extent they control our cities. But newspapers largely ignore the people right around them.

Preoccupied with demographic data, many media owners are fixated on audiences with higher incomes. Top editors and broadcast producers often find themselves under pressure to attract the kind of upscale readers, view-

time that network TV nightly newscasts spent on stock market fluctuations. Then he totaled the air time that the same news programs spent on problems of poverty. The results? "Over the last four years, the network news time-count shows 675 minutes about the poor versus 707 tracking the assets of the rich."

One reason for the scant coverage of inner-city residents is that they're virtually ignored in national politics. Mass media depict the chronically unemployed and underemployed as irrelevant in the corridors of power. "The country is not clamoring for a jobs bill," proclaimed the liberal pundit Christopher Matthews on CBS's *Face the Nation* a year ago. The election of Bill Clinton — who had pledged federal jobs programs and urban aid — lifted hopes in city halls and neighborhoods des-

"...at USA Today, Barbara Reynolds describes the news media's 'rule of thumb for covering cities' this way: 'Ho-hum, they're still poor — old story, no news.'"

ers-and listeners valued by advertisers. This quest tends to leave many city dwellers in the lurch.

Usually the transition is gradual, but occasionally it's dramatic — as when, almost overnight, the orientation of the *Oakland Tribune* went from urban to suburban. During the 1980s, the *Tribune* was a rarity: its publisher Robert Maynard, a seasoned journalist, was a visible part of Oakland's black community. But in 1992, facing a financial crisis and a personal battle with cancer, Maynard sold the paper to a suburban chain. Since then, less ink has gone to the low-income people who comprise so much of Oakland.

The trend at many news outlets is to gloss over the day-to-day experiences of living in a city, as distinct from merely working or unwinding there. An outspoken editor at *USA Today*, Barbara Reynolds, describes the news media's "rule of thumb for covering cities" this way: "Ho-hum, they're still poor — old story, no news." The "ho-hum" attitudes coincide with a lack of racial diversity among media management. Some progress has been made, but the latest figures from the American Society of Newspaper Editors show that minorities account for only 7.7 percent of newsroom supervisors.

In national news media, the poor and moderate-income people who inhabit America's urban centers are increasingly under-reported — unless, of course, they can serve as characters in another dramatic story on violent crime.

Researcher Andrew Tyndall, publisher of the *Tyndall Report* newsletter, added up all the

perate for help. But pundits voiced fears that the new president might actually fulfill his campaign promises. Typical of the media spin, a U.S. News & World Report article — titled "A Little Self-Restraint" — urged Clinton to stand tough against the demands of urban mayors or be labeled "a free-spending liberal."

During the dozen Reagan-Bush years, numerous mayors had demanded restoration of federal aid to cities. After Clinton's election, however, many of the same mayors piped down. Five months into the Clinton term, *Newsweek* noted the new administration's message to the mayors. "The futility of complaint has become obvious: there will be no significant help for them from Washington, not even from a president who understands their problems...[and] probably couldn't have been elected without their support."

The Democrat who headed the National League of Cities last year, Donald Fraser (mayor of Minneapolis at the time), was willing to swallow the disappointment and make excuses: "We're getting more understanding of our problems and greater willingness to help from the Clinton administration. But they are severely constrained by the budget deficit they inherited."

Somehow, that deficit hasn't prevented the same administration's huge outlays for the Pentagon, three-quarters of a billion dollars each day. It all comes down to priorities. And inner-city residents — mostly black and Latino — aren't.

Our cities, and millions of people living in them, continue to suffer the consequences.

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FEIFFER®



Flora Lewis

Confront North Korea with Nordpolitik

Paris — With renewed U.S.-North Korea talks scheduled on the nuclear issue and the first ever North-South Korea summit set for later this month, the Clinton administration is resisting pressure to take decisive action against Pyongyang. But the pressure is mounting within the U.S., and Washington is responsible for failing to explain the context of this negotiation.

Even so practiced a geostrategist as Henry Kissinger professes to find it odd that China, Japan and South Korea "seem not to perceive their risks" if international corridors do not demonstrably put an end to North Korea's unavowed atomic weapons program.

As he notes, they are the closest neighbors and would be most exposed. The point is precisely that as neighbors they do not separate the nuclear threat from all the others that isolated North Korea poses to the region. They know, as Washington seems to overlook, that North Korea isn't only a regime. It is a country of 20 million (compare with 40 million in the South), armed to the teeth, hungry, short of everything except weapons.

There is a will to unification on both sides of the dividing line imposed by the victors in World War II, as the line between East and West Germany was imposed when Soviet and western armies met.

But there is no longer the slightest question of which side would dominate when the line is eventually erased. Now 82, Kim Il-Sung thought he would take over when he invaded South Korea with Stalin's support in 1950. Not only Stalin and the Soviet Union are gone. South Korea is flourishing and the Stalinist North has failed, unable even to launch the economic and social reforms which are transforming China while preserving its regime.

So the most pressing danger felt by its neighbors is the sudden collapse of the north, unleashing millions of desperate refugees and requiring vast efforts to restore a ruined land. The scale would

be much greater than West Germany's task in absorbing 17 million East Germans, and absolutely nothing has begun to ease a transition.

Nobody, including Beijing according to its senior officials, knows Kim Il-Sung's

international inspection. It is that the measures most needed to defuse the overall risks are seen as concessions rather than as the gains they would represent for U.S. policy. South Korea's future and regional stability.

The requirement is a South Korean "nordpolitik," comparable to West Germany's "ostpolitik" of the 1970s, which opened contacts, brought trade and transcended the propaganda of inevitable enmity. Washington didn't like Bonn's idea either at the time, but came to realize that it played a valuable role in ending partition peacefully (and indeed in undermining the Soviet regime, not a factor in Korea.)

Seoul, so long under military rule which benefited from stark confrontation, never tried that approach. Now it is a civilian more-or-less democracy and should get over its ingrained habit of fearing that northern lies and terrorism can subvert it. It has all the real strength.

If Kim Il-Sung, with his bizarre megalomania, wants relation with the U.S., trade openings, even investment as the price of nuclear blackmail, fine, insist on it. He might think it will give his regime a breathing spell. That's all right too. It will soften it up so that when the inevitable fall comes, it won't be so explosive as it would be now.

He has been able to force his own way of thinking on Washington, bringing a knee-jerk reaction. The nuclear play is only a part of the larger menace that the North Korea dictatorship poses, and this should be seen.

Care must be taken that any warheads it has or may develop are not sold to rogue states in other parts of the world. For that, the conference Russia is proposing can be most useful. But care must also be taken not to fall in the trap Kim Il-Sung is trying to set by exploiting his weakness. Isolation benefits him, even as it blinds him.

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New York Times Syndicate



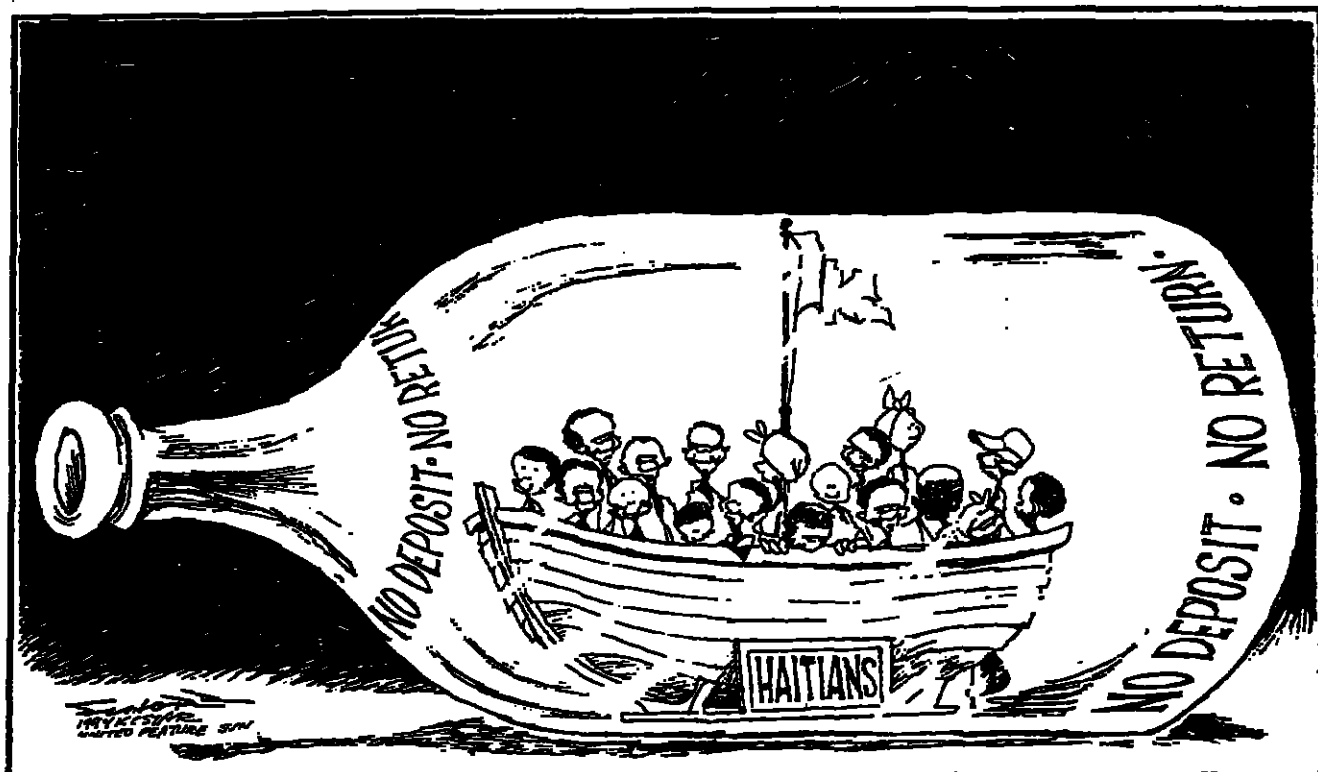
PERSPECTIVE
WEEKLY

Editor
Guy Bernfeld

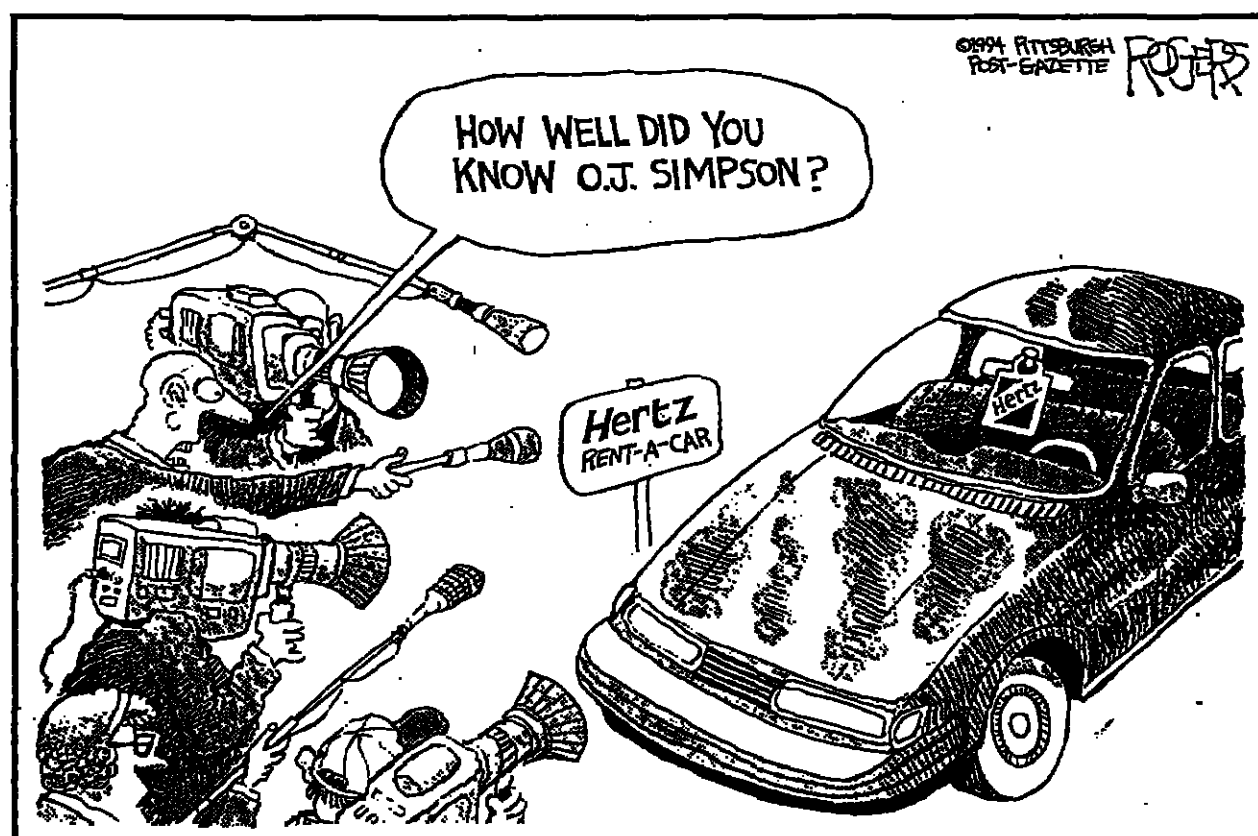


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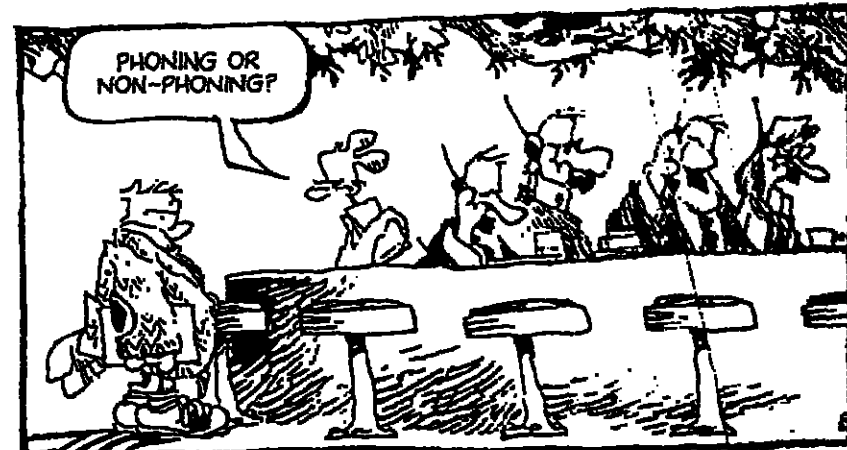
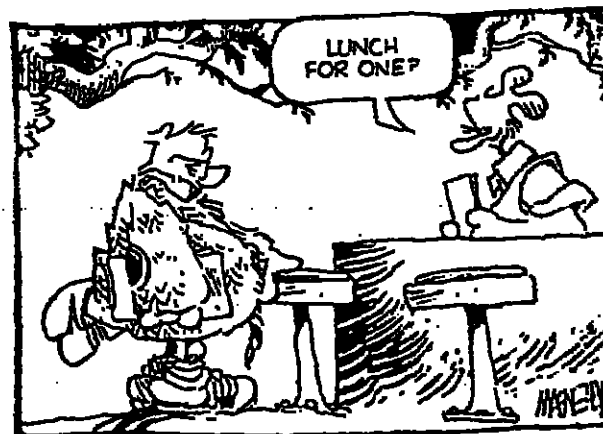
CRAM COURSE



Frank Beechan

Questioning Technology:

Mobile Workers



Mobile communications technology was supposed to be the great liberator. Freed from the artificial boundaries of the office, workers could do their job anytime, anywhere without having to suffer the tyranny of nosy supervisors or the limitations of the structured corporate workday. Wasted travel time would be erased; creativity would soar. Work days would become shorter and more relaxed. There would be extra hours for cultivation of the soul and spirit.

The reality could not be further from the truth. A new study finds that "untethered" workers tend to labor longer hours and under more intense pressure than their traditional office-bound counterparts. For many, mobile communications technology has done nothing more than extend the rat race to new and more stressful levels.

The study by DYG, Inc., a market and social research company founded by Daniel Yankelovich, was sponsored by Mobile Office and Portable Computing Magazines. It focused on the rapidly growing segment of workers who are using cellular telephones, laptop computers, modems and portable fax machines to create "virtual offices" at any location. The results show that the technology may actually represent more of an electronic leash than a tool for personal liberation.

"The development of the untethered work phenomenon did not emerge out of 'make life better' motives," the report said. "Rather, it appears to be a reaction to survival needs and to fear."

Mobile workers encompass a wide demographic. They include the self-employed along with those who work for large and small companies. They may be top executives, salesmen, economists, craftsmen, consultants or laborers. They include both men and women and most are between 25 and 55 years old.

For the self-employed, the report found, mobile communications technology makes it possible to operate a business with fewer, if any employees, and permits a wider geographic range of customers to be served without any loss of production time due to travel. "Many of the self-employed said they could not survive without the new portable technologies," the report said.

As for the untethered corporate workers, a major motive in adopting portable technologies is fear about underperforming. "There have been a number of implicit messages communicated by the continuing commitment everywhere to 'rightsizing': e.g. there is not security based on past achievements; and survivors will need to produce more, do more varied tasks, and do everything faster," the report said.

For most, use of mobile technology on the job means a work week that never seems to end. Mobile workers, who often sustain 50- to 70-hour weeks over indefinite periods of time, tend to be action-oriented, restless and energetic rather than contemplative. "They tend to be 'A' types who need to be doing something at all times; who resist 'vegging out,'" the report said. Most see their mobile equipment as competitive tools that help them to be more productive and to "win" in the marketplace.

These workers, the report said, though proud of their accomplishments, tend to recognize that their long working hours can have an adverse effect on family life. "There are probably fewer married people around this table because of (the technology)," said one participant in the study. But most of the mobile workers think they can juggle the job and the family without any noteworthy penalties. "Time with the family is tightly scheduled, not ad hoc," said another participant.

Despite all the empty promise and troubled projects now littering the much-heralded "information superhighway," wireless mobile communications technology is proving to be one of the fastest-growing segments of the telecommunications industry. An estimated 14,000 new wireless telephones and 11,000 new pocket pagers are being issued every day. Within 10 years, says the Personal Communications Industry Association, 65 million Americans will own wireless telephones and 52 million will be linked to job or home by pocket pagers. Wireless technology is catching on so quickly that the DYG researchers see the current cadre of mobile workers as "the vanguard of what may ultimately turn out to be normal work behavior in the future."

There lies the danger. In our frantic race to become more productive (translation: to make more money), we are creating a work environment where it's acceptable that our employers or customers be able to reach us instantly at any hour of the day or night. Rather than freeing us from the boundaries of an office, wireless technology has the clear potential to create a subtle form of electronic slavery where our work never ends and there's no place for us to hide.

The writer William Safire suggests this "total intouchness" might produce "telefugitives." He writes, "A society with no place to hide produces people with no secrets worth keeping and individuals with no minds of their own."

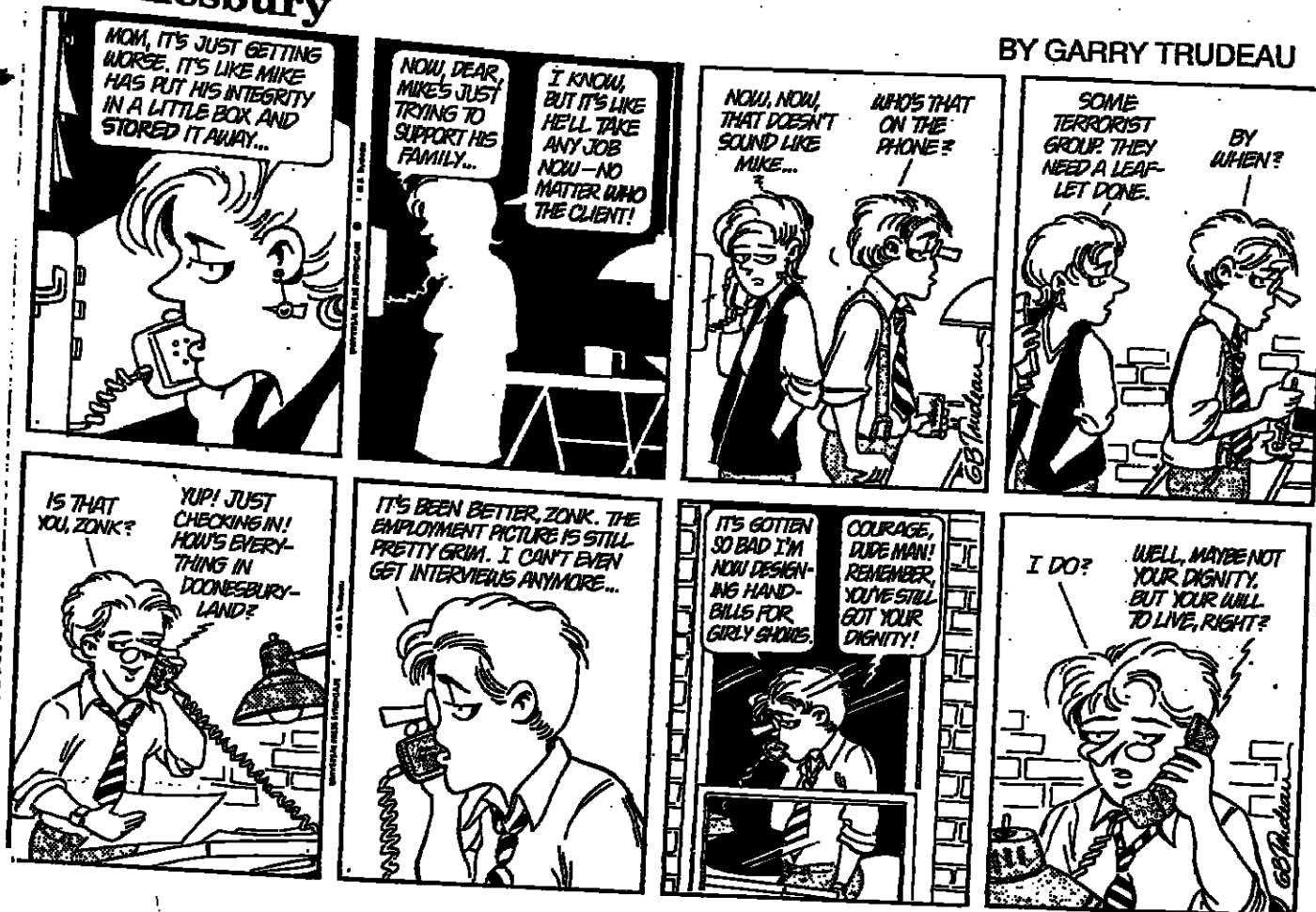
No doubt mobile technology — if used thoughtfully — could be a liberator and help create a better quality of life for many workers. But, as we've learned so many times in the past, the uses of technology in this society are always focused first on the more rapid accumulation of wealth. The interests of the individual are always secondary. The finding of the DYG study confirms it will be no different this time around.

The human price we will pay for the new era of mobile communications has already become clear. Even though the technology is new, the story of loss of solitude is an old one. Henry David Thoreau, writing in *Walden* more than a century ago, had a clear bead on the future when he wrote: "So with a kindred 'modern improvements'; there is an illusion about them; there is not always a positive advance. The devil goes on exacting compound interest to the last for his early share and numerous succeeding investments in them. Our inventions are wont to be pretty toys, which distract our attention from serious things. They are but improved means to an unimproved end."

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Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

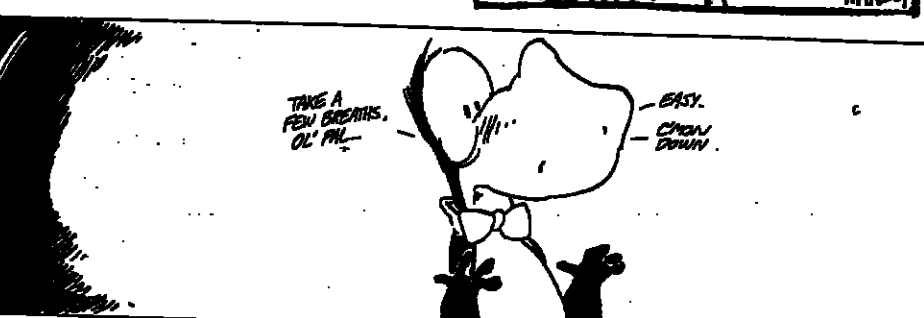


SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly

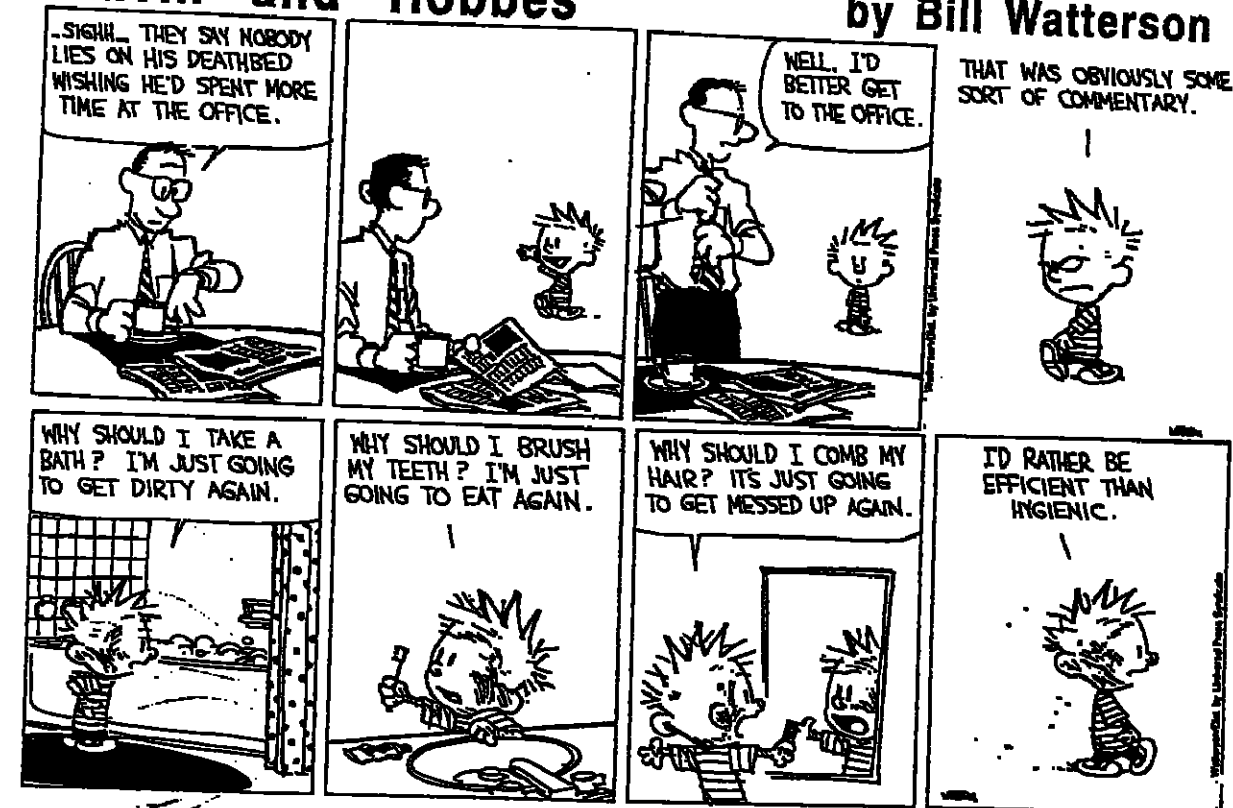


Oz



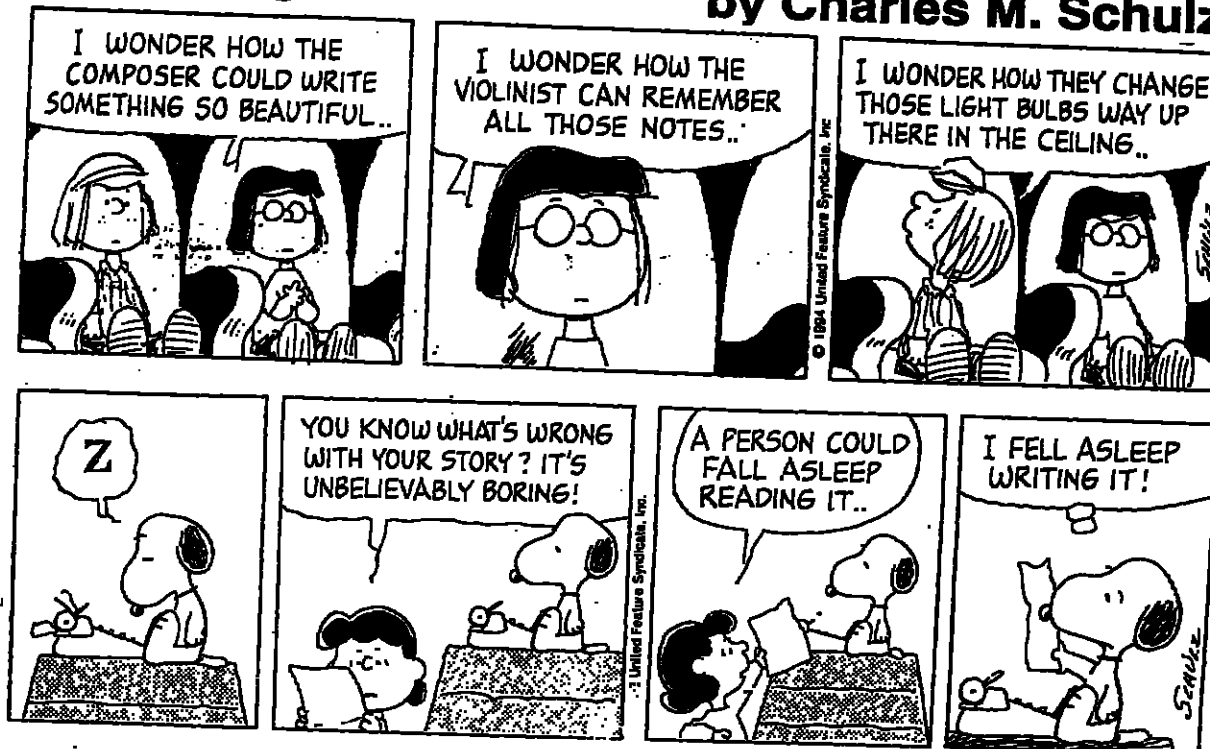
Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



PEANUTS

by Charles M. Schulz



THE FAR SIDE

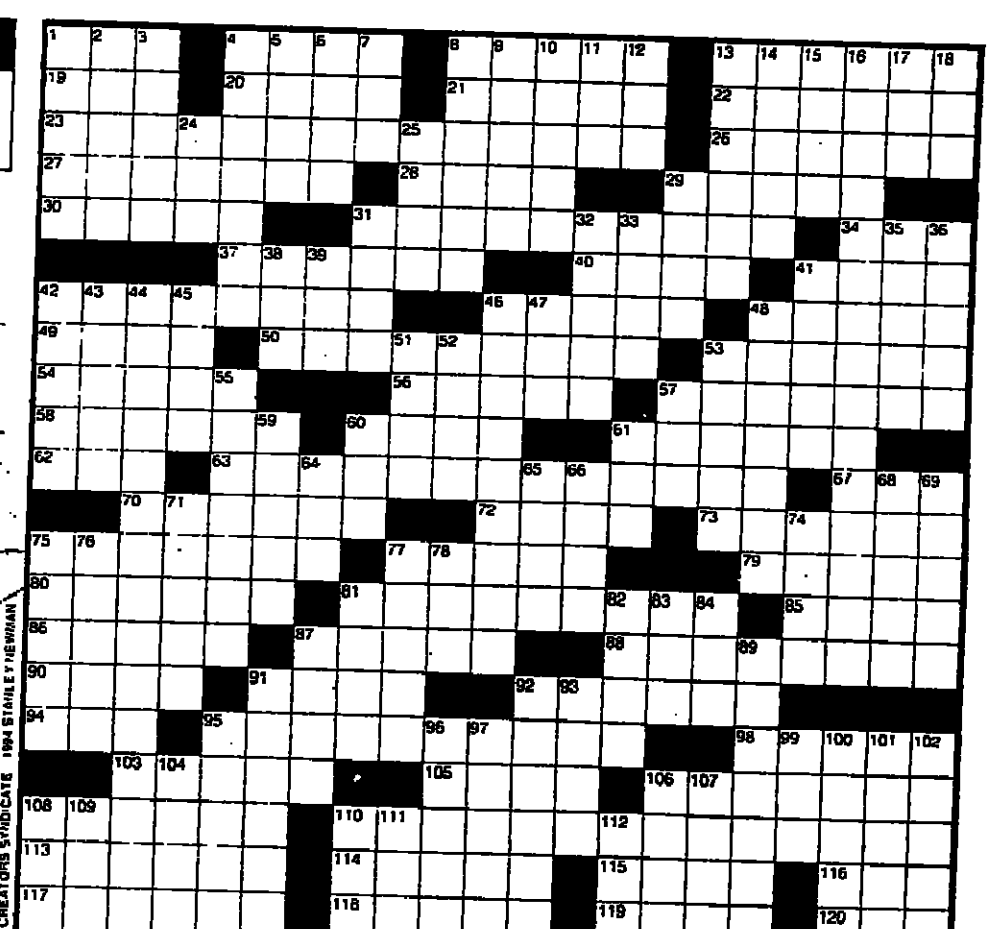
by Gary Larson



THE NEWSDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Stanley Newman
PAINT MISBEHAVIN': Artistic wordplay
by Randolph Ross

- ACROSS**
- Has been
 - Office sub
 - Video-game name
 - Pyrenees native
 - Big deal
 - Bjorn rival
 - Peace symbols
 - Quantity in question
 - Artist's lunch?
 - Gift recipients
 - Makes someone happy
 - Wallach and Lilly
 - Fairy-tale villains
 - Walk like a rooster
 - Artist's hidden weakness?
 - Auction conclusion
 - Tony and Edgar
 - All in the Family producer
 - Pastor's portrait
 - Beat the champ
 - Fagin follower
 - Wild
 - Spillane's Jury
 - Artist of the old west?
 - Evaluate again
 - Mr. T's former group
 - Honor with insults
 - Sat in on classes
 - Forgot to extinguish
 - Northwest or Yukon: Abbr.
 - Small keys
 - Barcelona bear
 - Eerie artist's home?
 - Hellenic H
 - Fit for action
 - Nobel chemist
 - GM division
 - Like some imaginations
- DOWN**
- Becomes distorted
 - Old enough to know better
 - Cool-headed
 - Deputy's emblem
 - Alternately
 - Feel nostalgic for
 - Little legume
 - Confuses
 - Namely
 - Dispatch boat
 - Room
 - Old relative
 - Wisconsin athlete
 - Mariner's malarkey
 - Turkish money
 - Curtain call
 - Greetings to an artist?
 - Devoid of color
 - Stadium sections
 - Like a phone cord
 - Table feature
 - Carpenter's tool
 - Beep, perhaps
 - Trunk lines
 - Nine-digit-no. issuers
 - Artist's exposé?
 - Artist's exposure?
 - Raccoon's cousin
 - Large slipknot
 - Part of EMT
 - the hills
 - divided against itself
 - stand?
 - Billy Joel art song?
 - Monty Python member
 - Up to now
 - Gravy container
 - Little, in Lyons
 - Not as important
 - Theater attendees
 - Raises hackles
 - Three, in Torino
 - Love, in Livorno
 - Loudness measure
 - Artist's fatalistic philosophy?
 - Aries article
 - UFO pilots
 - Vichy water
 - Exigency
 - Norwegian saint
 - Act no extra charge
 - Act coquettishly
 - Maintain
 - Related to mom
 - Worked up
 - "That's amazing!"
 - Unspecified amount
 - Eam
 - One way to get information
 - Diminutive endings
 - Artist's favorite concertos?
 - Miami's NBA team
 - With regret
 - Comes down with
 - Architectural style
 - Genealogical construction
 - Scope starter
 - Reigns over
 - Sweater materials
 - Bat wood
 - Highly principled
 - The Waste Land monogram
 - Cool and refreshing
 - Glob ending
 - Logician's transition
 - Germ of an idea
 - Musical refrain
 - Photographer Adams
 - Put away



- 74** Pointers
- 75** Greek-salad ingredients
- 76** Bagnold et al.
- 77** Groucho wore one
- 78** Under the weather
- 81** Of epic proportions
- 82** Truth-in-lending stats.
- 83** Give permission
- 84** Author Tarbell
- 87** Sugar source
- 89** Destroyers, to convoys
- 91** Wall ad
- 92** Calls to arms
- 93** Gumbo veggie
- 95** Bullwinkle, e.g.
- 96** Motel prince
- 97** Arabian prince
- 99** Miss
- 100** Cut to fit
- 101** Circus star
- 102** Magazine edition
- 104** Waller fillers
- 106** Get an effort
- 107** Nebr. neighbor
- 108** L x V
- 109** Malt brew
- 110** Joplin's "The Entertainer," e.g.
- 111** Bar opener
- 112** Sapporo sash

Donella H. Meadows

What To Do About Thugs In Power?

One day after he celebrated the 50th anniversary of D-Day, President Clinton, still in France, agreed to hand over half of Bosnia to the Serbs. He had resisted doing that for more than a year, pointing out that it amounts to rewarding the most brutal genocide the world has seen since Hitler. How he could time his capitulation to coincide with the remembrance of the day when the remaining free nations, fewer and less powerful than they are today, hurled their utmost force against a government of entrenched evil — how he could walk serenely through that contradiction, I can't imagine.

Bosnia is not the only place where the free nations are standing aside while evil rulers have their way. There is Haiti. There is Iraq, still headed by Saddam Hussein. There is East Timor, a place we never hear about, though if we did, we would be sickened. There is China. In early June Clinton declared that trading with China would make its government treat its people in a civilized manner — though he is prescribing exactly the opposite policy for Haiti.

The greatest threat in the New World Order is one of the oldest scourges in history. A friend of mine calls it ABOTIP — A Bunch Of Thugs In Power. Or, as in Somalia and Rwanda, a bunch of thugs battling for power. The nations that think of themselves as decent are doing essentially nothing about these thugs — worse

than that, we are being manipulated by them. Kim Il-Sung in North Korea plays peek-a-boo with nuclear weapons inspectors, and we sputter in impotent fury. The Serbs break cease-fires and crush people at just the rate that will make us mad but not make us act.

President Clinton doesn't know what to do about thugs in power. But then, who does? The only three ideas under discussion are jawboning, economic sanctions, and war. The first and most popular, jawboning, telling the thugs how bad they are, is utterly ineffective. You can't shame a thug. Our condemnations and warnings with no follow-through are nothing but jokes to the Milosevics of the world.

Economic sanctions are almost impossible to make effective, and they hurt the already-suffering populace much more than they hurt the guys with the guns and the offshore bank accounts.

Force is the one policy thugs understand, so it's tempting to advocate more Panama- or Gulf-type heroics. But bombings or invasions also punish the innocent, and in this case a blood sacrifice is required not only of them, but of us. Going to war against thugs seems to be a non-starter these five distant decades from D-Day — unless oil is involved.

So instead of solving the thug problem, we bash each other. Conservatives who were gung-ho for Panama and the Gulf War are suddenly pacifists. Peaceniks since Vietnam demand that

"WHAT ON EARTH WOULD PROMPT SOMEONE TO ACT LIKE THIS?"



something violent be done about the pain of Bosnia. Each side accuses the other of hypocrisy,

though as far as I can tell, each side is being perfectly consistent. The issue isn't whether you are

willing to go to war, but for what you are willing to go to war — to ensure America's dominance over strategic markets and resources, or to relieve the oppressed.

Rather than hash out those differences endlessly while the thugs go on terrorizing their populations, maybe we can think of some more imaginative ways to act on the ABOTIP problem.

We could start by clearly labeling the thugs. Any leader who sets the military loose on his own people, or a people he would like to call his own, clearly doesn't deserve to govern. Any leader who practices or encourages hate-talk. Anyone who arrests those who speak against him. Anyone who imbues everyday life with a constant chill of fear.

If we're in doubt about whether a government is thuggish, we could ask its people. Or we could refer to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which says clearly: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment. All are equal before the law. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home, or correspondence. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion." And so forth.

A leader who violates these principles should be treated not as a head of state, but as a criminal. You don't negotiate with criminals. You don't welcome

them to your house, you don't protect their assets in your banks, and you don't sell them weapons. You arrest them the minute they cross a border into a place where your police have power.

In addition to criminalizing the thugs, we could actively support the people suffering under them, not only with food or other necessities, but with the tools of determined passive resistance. If there is to be heroism, let it be in the difficult but precisely aimed art of mass non-cooperation. If peoples' lives are going to be at stake, let it be their choice and with them as the actors, not as the collateral damage of our weapons. If there is a need for a CIA in this new world order, it is for nurturing effective resistance against thugs in power.

I have a friend who fled Nazi Germany fifty years ago and has been trying ever since to understand what happened there, and why it seems to keep happening. He wrote me the other day, "It is bad enough that there are human beings who inflict pain on others in order to feel themselves strong. Even worse, there are those who without direct participation join such aggressors, in that they act as if their deeds are of no concern. Albert Einstein said that the world is not threatened by those who do evil, but by those who let it happen."

Donella Meadows is a professor at Dartmouth College ©1994 Alternet

Notes

Leon Wieseltier

Washington Diarist:

Diddler on the Roof

I was sitting serenely on a stone porch in Jerusalem, watching the afternoon light steal over hell, or the valley of Gehenna, where the civil rights of ancient Canaanites were regularly violated, when I read of "the Talmud incident," as *The Washington Post* ominously called it. The incident took place in Chicago last month, at a theological seminary, where a professor was placed on probation, sentenced to sexual harassment workshops and forbidden to be alone with students as a consequence of introducing his class to "the roofer story."

So there was this man on a roof who stripped off his clothes because of the heat. In a courtyard below, a woman also stripped. A sudden gust of wind blew the man off the roof. The couple inadvertently had sexual intercourse.

This was how Edward Walsh began the story in the *Post*, like the Jewish joke that it is not "A fanciful story... in the Talmud," he called it. In truth, the story is a little less fanciful in Baba Kamma, the tractate of the Talmud in which it appears; the strip-tease is the reporter's invention, and perhaps the professor's. According to the reporter, the professor taught that the man and the woman are not guilty of adultery, in the judgment of the Talmud, "because the encounter was not intended." He wished to distinguish the rabbis of Baba Kamma from the rabbi of the Sermon on the Mount, who convicted for adultery more stringently, on the basis of intention, for "he hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." The professor confused the difference between the rabbis and the rabbi; they differed not about the necessity of intention, but about the sufficiency of intention. Anyway, I do see how the standards of Jesus might prosper in our own hormonally panicked, wildly litigious society. And so I was not surprised to learn that a woman in the professor's class, good feminist and good seminarian, filed a formal complaint about "the roofer story." She had taped it in the classroom. Totalitarians, I am reminded, always took notes. There are note-takers who come to learn and note-takers who come to teach.

I was especially delighted by this turn in the inquisitorial insanity of America, since this particular text has for years especially delighted me. It is a small masterpiece of Jewish grotesquerie; and

it is preceded by another small masterpiece, which treats the case (and I quote the text) of "a man who throws a child from the top of a roof and somebody else suddenly appears and catches it with a sword." According to Rabbi Judah ben Bathyra, the gentleman who caught the baby on his sword is guilty of murder, whereas "the rabbis," as the Talmud describes what we would call the conventional wisdom, fail to find a murderer. The perfect crime. Oh, those rabbis. And yet it is important, now that Baba Kamma has hit the front page, that we make ourselves students better than the students in the professor's class. For this text is not, if you read closely and think strictly, ridiculous; it is, rather, the expression of a willingness to entertain the ridiculous, and the spirit that animates this willingness to entertain the ridiculous is precisely the opposite of the spirit that the correct of Chicago hastily imputed to it. So, having completed our morning prayers and having prayed for the peace of Jerusalem and Jericho, let

"The feminist, then, owes the Talmud an apology. This text that appears to be another outrageous expression of the ugly, ancient, patriarchal appetite for the... physical violation of women... turns out to have been designed for the protection of women."

us open our books and see the thing itself.

"Rabbah also said," the passage begins, "[that] a man who falls from a rooftop and is thrust into a woman is liable in four ways." This bizarre fantasy is not about adultery, it is about injury; this is a case of torts. And the culpability under consideration is not the man's and the woman's, it is the man's: specifically, the man's culpability toward the woman. As for the "four ways" to which Rabbah refers, in Jewish law there are five kinds of liabilities for personal injury: for damage, for pain, for medical costs, for unemployment, for degradation. The text instructs that the diddler on the roof must provide compensation for all these wounds, except the last. "He is liable," Rabbah continues, "for damage, pain, medical costs and unemployment, but not for degradation, since it is stated [elsewhere in the tractate] that one is not liable for degradation unless degradation was intended." Our airborne cocksman, it will be agreed, cannot have planned his feat. [The text also warns that with his fall he has not con-

summated a levirate marriage, but it is already a long, hot summer.]

The plot thickens. "Rabbah also said [that] if he fell from a rooftop in an uncommon wind and he caused damage and degradation, he is liable for damage, but exempt from the other four things," since he was clearly a plaything of the weather. "If, in a common wind," Rabbah continues, "he caused damage and degradation, he is liable for four things but not for degradation," since there is no evidence, again of the man's intention to degrade the woman, and now the extraordinary conclusion of the passage: "If [while falling] he flipped over, he is liable also for degradation." Consider this circumstance closely. It is, to be sure, a little comic. He flipped over after he fell and before he landed, so as to reward himself for his misfortune with sex: this is the tale of a man on the way down trying to make the best of a bad situation. But finally the flip is a deadly serious fact. It denotes the transforming presence of an intention. The flip marks the moment when an accident turns into a rape.

And so the full force of the Jewish law of torts is meted out to the wretch.

The feminist, then, owes the Talmud an apology. This text that appears to be another outrageous expression of the ugly, ancient, patriarchal appetite for the mental objectification, and the physical violation of women, this pharisaic exercise in the pornographic imagination, this offensive indulgence of piggish casuistry, turns out to have been designed for the protection of women. The business of this rabbinical discussion is to prepare women, and the law, for the unlikely and the worst. It is a text for which the woman is the victim. It does not, to put it mildly, idealize the man, who is robbed of all extenuations. You might even say that Rabbah, who flourished in the early fourth century in Babylonia, anticipated a certain sort of feminist paranoia. In his discussion of the diddler, certainly, his outlandishness was a measure of his decency, of a sense of justice that traveled to the outer limits of probability, that preferred looking ludicrous to letting the wicked prosper. In the late twentieth century in America, by contrast, we have found a way of letting the wicked prosper and looking ludicrous. Time for our afternoon prayers.

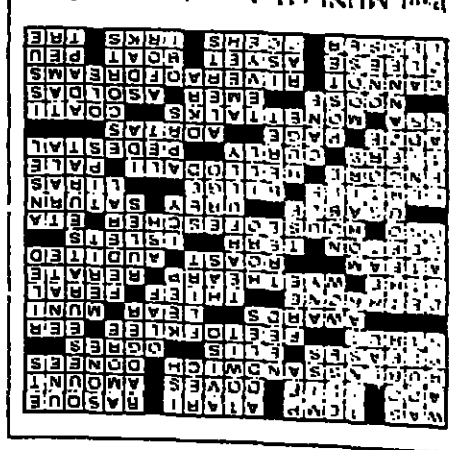
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Home to Roost: When it was revealed that a lawyer for Tyson Foods helped Hillary Rodham Clinton make a quick \$100,000 on the commodities market in the late '70s there was a jaded defensive cry from worldly Clinton supporters. It was a long time ago, after all, in Little Rock. The Tyson lawyer, James Blair, was just being a friend. What could Tyson — the giant Arkansas-based poultry processor — want from the White House anyway? Well, it turns out there is at least one thing: preservation of a Department of Agriculture rule that allows chickens to be labeled "fresh" even though they've been frozen to as low as one degree Fahrenheit. This rule benefits Southern producers such as Tyson and ConAgra, who freeze their birds before shipping them to the East and West Coasts, where they are sold as "fresh." The rule hurts local producers whose chickens don't need to be frozen, and threatens consumers who unwittingly refreeze a bird they thought was fresh, which may increase the chance of bacterial infection. What is the Department of Agriculture for if not to ensure safety and honest labeling? Local producers in California, a \$2.5 billion chicken market, want the Clinton administration to change the absurd frozen-is-fresh rule. That would cost Tyson Foods millions. But surely the Clintons haven't been bought by Tyson for a mere \$100,000. Surely they (and Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, who has reimbursed Tyson for various minor freebies) will do the right thing, or at very least, recuse themselves, surely.

This Just In From Mars: "The openly heterosexual former football player, O.J. Simpson, arrested and charged with the murder of his former wife and her companion. The arrest sent shock waves throughout the heterosexual community, as one of its most popular icons revived old stereotypes that surround the heterosexual lifestyle. 'Wife-beating is not equivalent to being heterosexual,' said Joe Eightpack, a spokesman for the Straight Alliance Against Defamation. 'While it's true that some heterosexuals engage in spousal abuse, it's still no more common among straights than among gays.' But opponents of heterosexual rights seized on the incident. 'Every year, hundreds of thousands of women are the victims of this immoral subculture,' said the Rev. Donald Gaylord, spokesman for the Concerned Homosexuals of America. 'There appears to have been a heterosexual ring in Los Angeles, including the police force, that covered up this depraved activity for years. I'm particularly concerned about saving our children from this kind of example.' Statistics suggest a large minority of heterosexual males are involved in some kind of domestic violence: one in four heterosexual relationships involves violence, with 2 million to 4 million women affected each year. Researchers who claim that heterosexuality is a choice and not, as some believe, involuntary, argue that this makes it even more important not to give social sanction to the activity. 'It's not heterosexuals as such that we're opposed to,' argues Gaylord. 'It's their self-destructive lifestyle.'"

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her novel "National Velvet" Baghead (76 Down) is best known for produce intense images. While ENID national parks used brilliant light to Down) black-and-white photography of 1780 to 1820. ANSEL ADAMS (69) was president in the U.S. from FEDERAL style (48 Down) of architect- The Story of Louis Pasteur." The playing the title role in the 1936 film Paul MUNI (41 Across) won an Oscar



Here comes the bride...smile!

ON CAMERA

DAVID BRAUNER

UNLIKE just about any other kind of photography — with the exception of press work, perhaps — wedding photography has to be right the first time, every time.

There can be no reshoots in this game, and no excuses. It is a professional's job requiring high-quality photographic and lighting equipment.

More important still is the photographer's experience. It is a responsible, nerve-racking business. Wedding photographers confide that it is a rare evening when nothing goes wrong. But when a professional is behind the lens, the couple never know it.

Because wedding photos cannot be retaken, it is vital to take the time to inform the photographer prior to the event of any specific desires. Some people like to see more candid and plenty of dancing, while others prefer formal portraits and group shots. Also, make a note of any special guests who should be photographed.

Jerusalemite Meir Zarovsky, who has been photographing weddings for 10 years, says that when a couple hire a photographer, they are firstly "buying a personality."

A wedding photographer has a responsibility, Zarovsky says, to be unobtrusive and sensitive. He goes even further: The photographer can, indeed, add to the joyous mood of the occasion.

Experienced wedding photographers come early to look for the venue's most photogenic spots before taking the pre-wedding portraits and family shots. This session lasts from 1½ hours and, if done well, can be a relaxing warm-up before the main event.

During the season Zarovsky photographs most evenings. "Those periods of the year when Jewish weddings are not allowed to be performed," Zarovsky sighs with relief, "are when I regain my sanity."

DEBBIE Cooper, also from Jerusalem, echoes Zarovsky's approach to wedding photography. From a woman's perspective, she says, "Weddings are tilted more toward the bride. Many brides feel more comfortable with a woman photographer, while grooms are amenable to either sex."

Cooper has twice been flown to New York to photograph weddings because the couples preferred her Israeli "casual, noninterference" style of wedding photography over the highly formalized New York brand of wedding work.

Harold weddings, where men and women are separated, do not pose any special problems. The photographer is free to move from side to side. However, Zarovsky can remember one or two occasions where he had to team up with a woman photographer in deference to religious sensibilities.

On average, one can expect to pay between \$350 and \$500 for an afternoon-evening wedding in Jerusalem. But wherever you live, to get an idea of prices and quality it is best to talk to recently married friends or relatives. Wedding photographers prefer to come recommended, because, as Cooper puts it, "I get emotionally involved."

The fees cover the work of the photographer, the assistant, processing and enlarging. Remember to specify the print size in advance.

Photographers normally claim all the rights to the film. If clients wish to acquire the negatives, they can expect to pay extra.

The photographer will take from 200 to 360 pictures or six to 10 rolls of film, and if it's a big wedding, up to 650 photos or 18 rolls. That's a lot of pictures — more in one day than most people have taken of themselves in a lifetime.

It is customary here to make up the album from all the pictures, whereas abroad only an agreed



Wedding photographer Meir Zarovsky eyes a bride before the huppah. (David Brauner)

number of selected photos are sold to the couple.

But clients can request the photographer to prepare proof sheets, that is, miniature prints of all the negatives. These may then be reviewed — best done in consultation with the photographer — and en-

largements printed accordingly.

In this age of video, the question has been asked: Why do we need stills at all?

First, the old-fashioned print is far more accessible. It can be studied, absorbed, and passed around; also, copies can easily

be made and sent to friends and relatives abroad.

At another level, video recordings project a documentary quality, while still photography, at its best, conveys more spontaneity, intimacy and emotion, which are what weddings are all about.

An elderly tale that would not die

THERE AND THEN

SRAYA SHAPIRO



The authors of 'The Protocols of the Elders of Zion' had many sources on which to base their popular text.

THE *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* — the popular fictitious text written by the Russian secret police at the turn of the century — was meant as a warning to good Russian youths.

The message: Beware of the revolutionary machinations of the Jews, whose hidden aim is the subjugation of the Christian world. Savely Dudakov, a Leningrad-born researcher at the Hebrew University, examined the genesis and fortunes of the *Protocols* in *Istoriya Odnoy Mify* ("The History of a Myth," Naokka Academic Publishing House, Moscow, 282 pp.). He spent 12 years on the study, and he reveals a bizarre picture.

There was nothing original, of course, about the use of a fake document to foster political aims. To lend authenticity to the *Protocols*, P.I. Rachkovsky of the Petersburg Okhrana (secret police) sent his agents to Paris. There was no lack there of suitable sources for incriminating stories against the Jews.

There was, for instance, a novel written by Herman Goedche, a German and one-time police agent, who wrote under the nom de plume John Ratcliff. He described a night meeting of representatives of the 12 tribes of Israel in Prague's Jewish cemetery. The fact that it was printed in France constituted "proof" for many Russian writers.

A better source still was a pamphlet written by a French attorney, Maurice Joli. In a "dialogue in hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu," Joli wittily blasted Napoleon III's quest for power. "The pamphlet did not mention Jews or Freemasons," Dudakov notes, but it contained a graphic description of the emperor's methods.

The authors of the *Protocols* borrowed freely from Joli. There exists in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris a copy of Joli's book filled with handwritten notes. A comparison between this part of Joli's book and what the *Protocols* say about the "Jewish plans to

conquer the world" leave no doubt that the *Protocols* was by M. Golovinsky, a Russian writer in the service of the Okhrana.

His assignment was to spy on Russian émigrés in Paris. He was assisted by I. Manassevich-Manuilov, a journalist, also in the police service. But in true underground fashion, a rumor was spread that a certain Julianus or Justine or Gilanca (in reality an adventuresome Napoleon III's quest for power) — had put her pen to a sensational document revealing a Jewish plot.

BY MEANS of other intermediaries, the "document" in Russian "translation" reached Sergei Nilus. He published most of it in the St. Petersburg journal *Znamia* ("The Standard") in 1903. The editor of the journal was known for abetting the Kishinev pogrom that same year.

Nilus was a mystic, who anticipated the advent of the anti-Christ any day. Whether he knew of the real provenance of the *Protocols* is immaterial. According to popular belief, the anti-Christ preceding the coming of the millennium should be a Jew endowed with extraordinary powers. Russian intellectuals have always been prone to mysticism, Dudakov writes.

The controversy soon arose as to whether *Protocols* was genuine. Tsar Nicholas II allegedly gave his uncritical backing to the view that it was. But the chairman of his Council of Ministers put his foot down, ordered an investigation and finally informed the monarch that *Protocols* was a fake. The tsar was disgusted and ordered the book "eliminated," saying that "one should not defend a just cause with dirty tricks," Dudakov reports.

But the tsar's uncle, Nikolai Nikolayevich, who commanded the Russian army in the Caucasus, was more deliberate. He ordered the translation of *Protocols* into English and its distribution among Britain's World War I allies.

The *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* soon became the standard text of antisemitic propaganda. The book was reissued by the right-wing generals fighting the Bolsheviks. Russian émigrés spread the word to Western Europe. German ultranationalists delighted in the book, and the assassination there of Walter Rathenau, a Jewish minister of state, was undoubtedly spurred by it.

In 1920, an English translation in Britain was declared authentic by writers of *The Morning Post* and *The Times*. A year later, however, the *Times*'s correspondent in Istanbul disclosed the fraud, after comparing its text with Joli's book. Henry Ford, the American automobile magnate, printed 500,000 copies of the book, but withdrew them from circulation after losing a court battle initiated by a Jewish journalist.

The Nazis made wide use of the *Protocols* in their propaganda, as do Arab states today.

Protocols was an indication of a prevailing trend. There were many related fantasies in Russian literature of the period, Dudakov writes. A few were written by converted Jews.

One author whose antecedents were Jewish was Nikolai Petrovich Wagner, a professor of zoology at St. Petersburg, a friend of Dostoevsky and the author of a very popular children's story about a charming toment.

Wagner was also the author of a novel which describes *Protocols*-like secret meetings of "Zionists" in a country mill, in which the hero's mother has been murdered. A Jewish secret agent called Sarah is described as having an affair with a nobleman — a reference, surely, to the liaison the Great Prince Nikolai Konstantinovich had with the American adventureress Fanny Lear.

The case of the barking dog

HEADS 'N' TAILS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

A reader in Holon writes that her dog, a German Shepherd, is an inside-outside dog. By this she means that when the family is out of the house during the day, and at nighttime, the dog is tied up with a cable in the garden, where it has a kennel, but during the afternoon and evening the dog is allowed in the house.

This system works well enough — with one exception. When the dog is outside during the day it seems happy enough, but at night it doesn't stop barking.

Dogs bark for a variety of reasons. Sometimes they bark to ward off human or animal intruders, or from sheer excitement, but mostly barking is a means of communicating, either with other animals or with people. The type of barking mentioned above is intended to get attention. This is the reason why the dog doesn't bark much during the day — it knows there's no one in the house.

Sheer boredom may also be a cause of barking. Sitting around, tied up, with nothing to do while the family are all together inside can't be a very rewarding experience. So the dog will start to bark to break the monotony and in the hope that someone will come out.

The first thing to do is to try to make the dog as comfortable as possible. This means ensuring that the cable is long enough and that the chain doesn't get tangled. The kennel needs to be of a comfortable size and well insulated in winter. In summer it is important that the dog has a comfortable and cool place to lie. Naturally the dog must have water and it is best to feed it just before bedtime. Others are concerned that feeding a dog at night will make it less alert and therefore less useful as a guard dog. This is true but, in the above case, we are more concerned that the dog will sleep at night.

Some dogs respond well to having a radio playing quietly nearby. It is important that the radio be in a place where the dog cannot chew it or otherwise damage it. Young dogs will be happy if they're given a few favorite items to play with or a large bone to chew.

There are dog trainers who offer anti-bark training and in many cases this works. The training, however, involves using an electronic collar, which gives the dog a low voltage electric shock whenever it barks. There is a lot of controversy among dog experts about this method. Some believe it is cruel; others endorse the use of the device. Certainly it behooves to try other measures before considering this one.

A phone-tap — in the shower

KISHON'S KEYHOLE

EPHRAIM KISHON

Besides the female sex, there exists another commodity that modern males can neither live with nor do without: the telephone. This is a sort of drug addiction; therefore we hate the sadistic instrument which makes our lives a misery with its sudden ringing. On the other hand, we could not live even a day without it. Right? If ever a few hours go by without dialing, we are gripped with an acute angst, our hands start shaking slightly, the dialing finger gets an erection and is drawn irresistibly to any available dial. Following is a confession of a terminal telephone addict.

It looks as if we have got over the Age of Telepathy. Svengali no longer glares at us from his posters, yet he has not given a definite answer to the question: Do such things exist or don't they? And now this writer is all on his own in the field of Mediterranean telepathy.

Our act has not yet been exploited by any impresario; it takes place in our house, in the narrow corridor leading from our desk to the bathroom.

It has something to do with numbers. We go to the bathroom, lock the door, undress and turn on the shower. The moment we start soaping our back — listen to this — at that very instant, the phone starts ringing. Always.

We have become so accustomed to this telepathic act that at a certain point in the soaping we stop and wait passively for the ring. And it always comes.

Naturally, we could simply disregard it. One can pretend one does not hear any ringing above the rush of the water, or else one can say to oneself, "I'm not at home." But that is unrealistic, because one is at home, is one not?

The hot water stimulates the imagination. We imagine that behind every sudsy ring a very fat man with a cigar in his mouth is sitting at the other end of the line in New York, dying to turn us into a smash Broadway musical.

So we go to the phone. We can't help it.

We wash off the soap in a frenzy, wrap a towel around our shoulders and run with odd little skips through rooms in which all the windows are wide open, until we get to the telephone.

And then the ringing stops. Or else someone says at the other end, "Pardon me, is Uzzi there?" What Uzzi? We ask, and then someone quietly puts down the receiver, and all that's left is a puddle on the floor.

We return to the shower, drop the wet towel, sneeze and jump back under the pleasant stream. We soak our back properly and the phone rings. Now we have two alternatives: If we don't go, at the other end there is the fat man, the cigar and the musical. If we go, it's Uzzi again.

Telepathics — the art of moving people by soaping.

The wife claims that I'm talking nonsense, that there is nothing oc-

cult in this. Nobody calls because I'm taking a shower; it's the other way around. I feel that someone is about to call me so I start soaping myself. In any case, there is some sort of mutual influence.

For instance, I'll never forget the night of October 13, when I sat for hours on red-hot needles and the fateful call from London obstinately refused to materialize. I was so nervous, I could have crawled up the wall. Toward morning, my wife took pity on me. "You know what?" she said to me in a weak voice. "Maybe you ought to try a shower after all."

I had nothing to lose. I undressed and turned on the hot water (cold water is no good for spellbinding) and soaped myself thoroughly. After a while I reached my back.

London. Seems I am an outstanding medium. Occasionally I switch over to the active side of the process. It may happen to me at any time, especially during the summer months.

Suddenly I feel an irresistible urge to phone someone without any real reason. I pick up the messianic instrument and hot shivers run up and down my spine.

"Is Shaike at home?"

"Yes," but he's taking a shower.

Telepathics. The hot shivers start the moment Shaike begins soaping his back. This is the most shocking part of it: The contact is not created by the shower itself, and in most cases not by the general soaping. Only the back is relevant. I made no end of experiments on the subject. A thick layer of suds on the legs — silence. The back — *trr, trr*.

I related my experience in an intimate circle of friends and many confirmed my findings. It seems that the moment a genuine medium enters the showers somewhere, all over the world people get up from their chairs and, without being able to explain their strange behavior, start dialing.

The writer is beyond doubt the country's last telepathic medium. I thought of submitting myself to a thorough examination, but I'm afraid they would have me certified. As it is, there are enough scoffers.

Only yesterday, I had a phone call from one of the people doubting soap telepathy, a young physics lecturer.

"My dear sir," the fellow taunted me, "for your information, for the past 15 minutes I have been soaping my back in the shower and there is no ring!"

"Is the water hot?"

"Scalding, sir! And I changed the soap twice."

"Maybe the phone is out of order," I tried lamely.

"It is in perfect working order," the lecturer mocked, and added "So where is your telepathy?"

"I don't know," I answered, brokenhearted, wiped the suds off the receiver and returned to the shower.

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Accidental tourist spent years in the realm of hate

SAVELY Dudakov's *The History of a Myth*, which traces the evolution of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, has generated much excitement in scholarly circles. Leon Polyakov, the author of the four-volume *History of Antisemitism*, called it "The encyclopedia of Russian antisemitism."

Sitting in his Jerusalem apartment, packed with books and files, the Leningrad-born researcher at the Hebrew University notes that until now, most scholars researching the *Protocols* have focused on its West European sources. "I was trying to prove that the *Protocols* have deep Russian roots," Dudakov says.

Dudakov, who arrived here in 1971, came across the subject by accident. Looking through some old Russian magazines at the National and University Library in Jerusalem, he discovered the vehemently antisemitic writ-

ings of a mid-19th century official in Tsarist Russia named Jozef Przeclawski, and found that they read almost as if they had been lifted directly from the *Protocols*.

Przeclawski was not known to modern scholars. Dudakov's painstaking research revealed that the Polish-born Przeclawski was a senior Interior Ministry official during the reign of Tsar Alexander II, had worked as a government censor, and had written extensively about the use of rumors as a tool of political intrigue. "He was a brilliant publicist," Dudakov says, and though he was a Catholic, he received the White Eagle, one of the highest Russian marks of distinction at that time.

Though Przeclawski's work predated the *Protocols* by several decades, it indicated to Dudakov that there may have indeed been an indigenous Russian influence in the develop-

ment of the work. It was clear that the *Protocols*, when published by Sergei Nilus, had fertile ground in Russia in which to take root.

Dudakov relates to the Polish influence on Russian antisemitism as one of a number of factors contributing to its development. He traces the history of Christianity in Russia, noting that when Russians began adopting Christianity during Byzantine times, they were apparently exposed to a great deal of anti-Jewish writings and thought.

Dudakov's research took 12 years. Despite its novel premise, publishing it proved difficult; finally, a friend of his, a Dr. Chernyavsky of Moscow, made the connection with his publisher. The book was released in April at the Museum of Literature in Moscow, at a ceremony attended by leading academics and intellectuals.

Anatoly Mostoslavsky

Israel held its own in '70 World Cup

As World Cup USA '94 enters its final stages, Derek Fattal looks back to Mexico in 1970 when Israel had a ticket to the ball.

THE current World Cup has been typified by a narrowing of the gap between the soccer "power nations" such as Germany, Italy, Holland and Brazil; and countries where the game is still developing. The performances by Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and the host nation in particular suggest the European and South American struggle-hold on sport's most gleaming prize may be coming to an end.

Back in 1970, Israel's debut in the Finals was marked by three brave performances that compare favorably with the exploits of today's giant-killers. Mexico '70 is generally considered the most sparkling tournament to date, with the great Brazilian side taking the famous Jules Rimet trophy for keeps with a 4-1 final win over Italy.

The Israeli squad, managed by Emanuel Sheffer, faced formidable opposition. They were drawn in Group B against Uruguay, Sweden and Italy. The Uruguayans, two-time Cup winners, were still considered a force to be reckoned with among the Latin American nations.

On June 2, 1970, Mordechai Spiegler, who was later to receive a tryout with West Ham of the English league for his outstanding play, proudly led his men into the rain-soaked Puebla stadium for Israel's first-ever Finals match, against the South Americans. His team put on a courageous display, thwarting Uruguay's front line at the edge of the penalty area. Israel's first shots on goal came from Gloria Spiegel and Shlomo Feigenbaum, but their long-range attempts were easy fodder for the Uruguay keeper.

The match was beamed live to the Americas and Europe, but fans in Israel had no such luxury. They had to content themselves with radio commentary. Local viewers saw a televised broadcast some 22 hours later, after pictures were sent by satellite to Rome by Telstar, converted to film, then flown to Israel.

In the 22nd minute, left winger Julio Cortes hoisted a high ball into

the area which beat the defense and was tapped into the back of the net by Uruguay's center forward Ido Manero.

From then on, the Uruguayans lay total siege to the Israeli goal but only Mujica was able to increase the tally six minutes after the interval when Israeli keeper Yitzhak Vissoker failed to hold a vicious shot from Luis Cubilla.

Despite further assaults the Israeli team managed to soak up all the Uruguayans threw into attack.

Although beaten 2-0, the Israelis played well, and their impressive defensive display earned praise from foreign quarters. Nevertheless, there were reports of disaffection in the Israeli camp itself, with team leader Zvi Brin and coach Sheffer clashing with the team.

After the match, Brin berated players that had not given their all. "I was shocked to see some of you leaving the field smiling and happy as if nothing had happened. I know you know that the team could have done much better." In addition, Zvi Rosen and George Borba had their \$5 per diem withheld for five days due to disciplinary problems.

While soccer enthusiasts around the globe were besotted with the competition, Israel fans followed the action against a backdrop of continuing mortar attacks along the Syrian border and Suez Canal, and reprisal raids by the Israeli Air Force.

The Swedes were next on the list for the newcomers. After being beaten 1-0 in their first match against Italy, the Scandinavians needed a victory to keep their tournament hopes alive.

The match, which ended in a 1-1 draw, turned out to be one of the roughest encounters of the series with open brawling by the players, and Ethiopian referee Seyoum Tarekegn unable to keep control. A 5,000 crowd trooped into the Bomboniera stadium in the mountain town of Toluca for the game.

A majority of the fans were Israelis



HAMMING IT UP - Mordechai Spiegler was given a tryout with West Ham after World Cup heroics. (Central Press Photo)

and members of the Mexican Jewish community who sported blue and white, and had driven in a long conveyer earlier in the day from Mexico City to urge on their heroes.

Sweden's Tom Turesson opened the scoring after a quiet first period, latching onto a long pass into the goalmouth to beat Vissoker with 54 minutes on the clock.

Undeterred, the Israelis swept back in a quicksilver counterpunch three minutes later. Captain Spiegler finished off the movement with a 25-meter rocket into the right-hand corner of Sven Larsson's goal.

The Swedes moved forward in

numbers to retake the lead, but left themselves exposed at the back and vulnerable to breakaway raids by Spiegler and Spiegler.

Israel's fast play was no mean feat in the high altitude conditions. On balance, Israel had the better chances but was foiled by fine goalkeeping. As the minutes ticked by, the violence on the pitch increased. On several occasions, the referee waved play on with several contestants writhing together on the ground following brutal challenges. Sweden's Oerjan Persson should have been dismissed for felling Yeshayahu Shvager with a left-handed punch.

Mexican newspapers praised the Israeli performance. "Israel blunts Swedish steel," the Mexican sports newspaper *Esto* proclaimed. *La Prensa* noted that the Israelis had earned the draw through "intensive work and resolute struggle" and declared that the team had improved beyond recognition since the defeat six days earlier by Uruguay.

Buoyed by their performance, the squad prepared for its encounter with the great Italians. The teams had only met twice before in international competition in the qualifiers for the 1962 World Cup. Italy had won 4-2 in Ramat Gan and hammered Israel 6-0 in the return game in Turin.

The Israelis set aside any feelings of inferiority and on June 11, 1970 produced one of the big shocks of the competition holding the Italians to a goalless draw in Toluca.

The revered Italian forward line containing the legendary Luigi Riva and Gianni Rivera were thwarted by the fast moving Israeli defenders. Shvager had a splendid match in defense, and at the end, a begrudging Riva refused to exchange shirts with his marker.

Although the Italians had the better of the first half, the Israelis played intelligently and caused problems for the Italian defense. After the interval, Sheffer's side had the upper hand, with Spiegler, Spiegel and Rom producing wonders up front.

After the match, Sheffer said the team had played well in the tournament against three of the world's greatest soccer nations. "It is true that I wanted to win, but I am satisfied with the results. My team had orders to play to win in all three matches. It was not possible to win, but we have learned very much in this tournament."

Despite Sheffer's stormy relationship with the players, his accomplishments in Mexico were testimony to his training methods.

Although the team failed to make the second round, its performance in the three Group B matches put Israel on soccer's world map.

The players went on to all-expenses paid holiday in Acapulco, courtesy of the Mexican Jewish community, and flew home after the final to an adoring Israeli public.



TOUGH STUFF - 49ers lineman Harris Barton. (Sarit Uziel)

The man who made Joe Montana great

JOE HOFFMAN

49ERS offensive tackle Harris Barton was here recently to spread some good will. The seven-year vet and graduate of two Super Bowls was the guest of the Koret Foundation in conjunction with the Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco.

He toured the country together with other high profile Bay Area Jewish professionals: radio talk show host Michael Krasny, transplant surgeon Nancy Ascher and high tech businessman Jim Katzman.

The 6-foot-4, 290 lb. lineman is the only Jewish player in the NFL, the significance of which he's not quite sure of. Asked if he desires one day to be recognized as the best Jewish football player ever, he was ambivalent.

"There are no athletes who are considered the best Baptists or the best Italians. No one wants to be labeled. It's a restrictive thing, a kind of stigma. People just want to be liked for who they are," said the affable 30-year old.

"The bottom line: Get the job done and the team will have you." Barton was a finance major at the University of North Carolina, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa. His parents were a bit disappointed about him choosing a sports career. "They wanted me to do something with my education until they saw what kind of salaries football players get."

An Atlanta native, he goes on to state, "But you earn every dollar of

it. Sometimes when I'm on the sidelines, I ask myself, 'What the hell am I doing here? This is how I make my living.'

Barton has no illusions about the longevity of his tenure. "It's a grind-up-and-spit-em-out profession. As soon as you lose a step, you're out. Football is a macho thing, so people play with pain and injury."

At 30, he knows his time is coming. "All of us want to go out gracefully, but we all go kicking and screaming."

Barton looks forward to a career in finance and the opportunity to tell his children that he was the guy that gave Joe Montana all that time to throw. "Joe Montana is the greatest football player I have known. Along with supreme confidence in his ability, he was a tremendous leader. He played loose. He loved to win."

In the Bay Area, Barton is well known in Jewish community volunteer work. He speaks to many youngsters, to whom he stresses the importance of education. "With that under your belt, you can do anything you want."

Barton is not a Johnny-come-lately to Judaism. He spent grades 1-5 in the Hebrew Academy of Atlanta and would have gone on "if I hadn't become a discipline problem."

Most of the NFL's defensive line-men doubtless wish that the four-time All Pro had been better behaved.

In Wimbledon's aftermath: Change the ball

WIMBLEDON (AP) - Softer balls, fuzzier balls, any kind of balls that might put more rallies back into men's tennis on grass are under consideration by Wimbledon and International Tennis Federation officials.

A frantic cry arose at Wimbledon, along with a lot of harrumphing and hand-wringing, in the aftermath of Pete Sampras' slam-bang final victory over Goran Ivanisevic.

One British wacko commented yesterday that "the Wimbledon concourse resembled the Commons" corridors, when a Government is in the throes of a crisis of confidence. They buzzed with heated assertions that Something Must Be Done."

If Jeremy Bates, England's patron saint of lost tennis causes, had won the same match the same way, no one in Britain would have been talking about changing anything. Instead, he would have been knighted immediately and toasted in the House of Commons as well as in the House of Lords.

But Sampras, an American, and Ivanisevic, a Croatian, are seen as threats to the integrity of the game at this bastion of tradition, even though grass courts have always produced a

faster brand of men's tennis with few long rallies. When there is hot weather and no rain, as happened this past week, the courts dry out and become even faster.

Ripping up the lawns in favor of cement or clay is unthinkable. Forcing players to abandon their giant graphite rackets for old-fashioned wooden ones is unacceptable to racket manufacturers and the ITF.

So all the talk is turning to balls. "Broadening the ball specifications would allow Wimbledon to use softer balls, and that could slow things down," said Bill Babcock, the ITF's Grand Slam administrator. "You can forget about offering Wimbledon the chance to bring in other rule changes. That would mean turning the tournament into something of a freak show."

Wimbledon referee Alan Mills worried about the effects on different players of changing the balls just for grass.

"You have to consider whether it's right to penalize one type of player," Mills said. "But it's a serious point, and if the ITF decide to allow a certain tolerance over ball pressure, we would obviously consider the possibilities."

Sampras suggested perhaps bringing out new balls less often during a match.

One problem with changing the balls is whether they would be altered for both men and women. The current balls are just right for the women, most of whom still play from the baseline. Slowing them down would create a different kind of boredom. So would there be two Wimbledon balls, one for men, the other for women?

The balls had less pressure in the 1970s when Bjorn Borg, a baseliner who developed a serve-and-volley style just for Wimbledon, won five straight championships. If the balls had been different then, so might the outcome of his matches. Yet one of the players he beat in a Wimbledon final, Roscoe Tanner in 1979, was clocked at 140 mph on his serve, even with a wooden racket.

But the way the game has evolved, with high-pressure balls, rackets that maximize power, and taller, stronger players, more men's matches are simply slugfests. A non-rally championship final like the one between Sampras and Ivanisevic routinely brings calls for change.

"That must have been one of the most boring finals in history," 85-year-old former three-time champion Fred Perry said, perhaps forgetting that he won a boring 6-1, 6-1, 6-0 Wimbledon final in 1936 against Gottfried von Cramm, the last men's final here that ended in a shutout in the last set.

"If things go on like this," Perry intoned, "they will end up with a racket like a plastic tray and just move from one side of the service line to the other."

"It's such a different ballgame these days, they have to do something about the serve. They can make them stand still, for a start. They shouldn't be allowed to jump two feet in the air and six inches inside the line when they serve."

John McEnroe echoed those feelings, though he didn't advocate changing the style of serves. He always wished the game had stayed with wooden rackets.

"I didn't enjoy that much," he said of the final. "It's not my kind of tennis. There's no subtlety left. It's all about brute force, and the points are over far too quickly. In my day, you had to work for points."

Red Sox can have Babe's contract, but with one string attached

CRANSTON, RI (AP) - If a New England philanthropist has his way, the Boston Red Sox will open their 1995 season with a bang - by burning the contract that sent Babe Ruth from the Red Sox to the New York Yankees.

Alan Shawn Feinstein, owner of the original copy of the 1920 contract that shipped the then-Boston pitcher to New York, offered to give the document to Red Sox management, if they promise to torch it at home plate of Fenway Park next opening day.

The burning of the contract is intended to help the Red Sox end a title drought that has reached epic proportions and has taken on a legendary life of its own.

In the more than seven decades since Red Sox owner Harry Frazee sold Ruth to the Yankees, New York has won 22 World Series. Boston, which won five titles between 1903 and 1918, has not won one since.

Legend has it that Ruth - who went on to set single-season and career home-run records while a Yankee - cursed the Red Sox for trading him.

"The legend of the 'Curse of the Bambino' seems to grow stronger every year," said Feinstein, who purchased the contract for \$99,000 last year.

"No one really believes that Ruth placed a curse on the Red Sox for trading him away," he said. "But the longer the Red Sox go without winning the brass ring, the stronger that disastrous sale weighs on everyone's mind. It seems that every time the Sox come close to winning, something happens to snatch victory away from their grasp."

Dick Bresciani, a spokesman for the Red Sox declined comment, saying he hadn't received a copy of Feinstein's offer.

The most recent recipient of "The Curse" is Boston first-baseman Bill Buckner, who let a 9th-inning Series-ending dribbler get away from him. The Mets won the game, and the next to take the 1986 World Series.



PRE-BAMBINO DAYS - Boston's Babe Ruth, the hittingest pitcher ever.

'Junior's Circuit' reverses All-Star tide against NL

PITTSBURGH (AP) - Believe it or not, there was a time when the National League used to win the All-Star game.

The NL ruled in the 1960s, when Willie Mays, Hank Aaron and Roberto Clemente were in the outfield. It romped in the 1970s, when Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Mike Schmidt were in the infield. It rolled into the 1980s, when Steve Carlton, Mario Soto and Bruce Sutter pitched.

Those days, Ken Griffey Sr. and Bobby Bonds were still stars. These days, though, there's no doubt: the American League - once the Junior Circuit but now Junior's Circuit - is as dominant as the NL ever was.

"I find there to be a vast difference between the talent in the two leagues," said Andre Dawson, in his second year with Boston after 17 years in the NL.

And, it really shows up in the All-Star game. The AL has won six straight, its longest winning streak ever, and has done it by out-homering the NL 8-3 in that span.

Ken Griffey Jr. and Cal Ripken Jr. have led the way, while Dawson and Will Clark - now

both in the AL - are among the few to connect for the NL.

No surprise that it's been no contest the last three years in the home-run derby, held the day before the All-Star game.

Griffey, Juan Gonzalez, Cecil Fielder and Albert Belle combined to beat Barry Bonds, Bobby Bonilla, Mike Piazza and David Justice 21-12 last summer, with Griffey becoming the first player ever to hit the B-and-O Warehouse beyond right field at Camden Yards in Baltimore.

"From what I've seen, there are a lot of good young superstars in the American League, starting with Ken Griffey, Frank Thomas and Juan Gonzalez, Kenny Lofton and Albert Belle," said Clark, an All-Star in his first year with Texas.

"After going through the league for half a season, it's real evident there's a lot of good young talent in this league," he said. "It's sure a good enough league now that it shouldn't be called the Junior Circuit."

That's how the NL mockingly referred to the AL back when it won 19 of 20 All-Star games

from 1963 to 1982. In that period, the NL out-homered its counterparts 34-15, although Rose running over Ray Fosse in 1970 symbolized the NL's mastery more than anything.

At that time, the AL had a lot of big, slow sluggers, guys like Harmon Killebrew, Boog Powell and Frank Howard. The NL, meanwhile, already had adapted its game to artificial turf and seemed to have all the fast and flashy stars.

Publicly, the NL used to say those All-Star results meant nothing, that the game was just an exhibition. Privately, the NL believed its annual wins proved it was a better league.

That all has changed, with the AL stars getting better and younger. Last year in Baltimore, the AL brought nine everyday players who were 25 or under; the NL had only two.

"You think of great young players in the National League, you think of Mike Piazza," said Kansas City pitcher David Cone, an All-Star in both leagues. "But over there, there's a half a dozen guys you can name - Ken Griffey, Albert Belle, Kenny Lofton. There seems to be a tremendous influx of young superstars in the American League right now."

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CHANNEL 5 16.00 Max out 16.30 European soccer magazine 17.30 Volleyball 19.00 World rugby 19.30 Max out 20.30 International diary 21.30 Supercross 22.00 Ice skating	CHANNEL 5 16.00 Max out 16.30 International diary 17.30 Ice skating 18.15 Encore 19.45 (to be announced) 20.30 ATP tennis 21.00 Volleyball 22.30 Beach volleyball 23.30 Le Mans 24-Hour race	EUROSPORT 8.00 World Cup soccer news 9.00 World Cup soccer highlights 14.00 Indy car highlights from Ohio 15.00 Formula 1 from Britain 16.00 Live Tour de France 18.00 Leisure sports 20.30 European news 21.00 Speed world 23.00 Tour de France 00.00 Boxing 1.00 Eurogolf 2.00 Eurosport news	PRIME SPORTS 6.30 Talking baseball 7.00 Badminton 11.00 Motor racing 13.00 Athletics 14.00 European tennis 15.00 Trifolium 15.00 Golf 19.00 Baseball 19.30 Trifolium 20.30 Motor racing 22.30 Golf 2.30 Athletics
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PRIME SPORTS 6.00 European soccer show 7.00 Badminton 11.00 International sports magazine 12.00 Mondiale no. 28 12.50 Motor racing 13.30 Sailing 14.00 Rugby 15.30 Live Formula 1 from Britain 18.00 Water sports magazine 19.00 Motor racing 20.00 International sports magazine 21.00 Formula 1 from Britain 22.30 Sailing 00.00 Athletics and Asian soccer show 1.30 WWF	CHANNEL 5 16.00 Max out 16.30 Beach volleyball 17.30 Le Mans 24-hour race 18.30 ATP tennis 19.00 Table tennis 20.00 World rugby 21.15 Swimming 22.00 American games	EUROSPORT 8.30 Athletics 10.00 European tennis 11.00 Cycling 12.00 Athletics 14.00 European tennis 15.00 Trifolium 16.00 Live Tour de France 18.30 Motor racing 19.30 Formula 1 from Britain 20.30 Eurosport news 21.00 Boxing 23.00 Tour de France 00.00 Motor racing magazine 1.00 World Cup soccer: 1st semi-final 2.30 Eurosport news	PRIME SPORTS 6.30 Baseball 7.00 Golf 11.00 Baseball's greatest games 13.00 Athletics 13.30 Windsurfing 14.00 Trifolium 15.00 Golf 18.00 Windsurfing 19.30 Trifolium 20.30 Baseball's greatest games 22.30 Golf 2.30 Athletics
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Kirwan clinches win as All Blacks beat Springboks

DUNEDIN, New Zealand (Reuters) — New Zealand winger John Kirwan clinched victory over South Africa with a second-half try yesterday as the All Blacks rediscovered their confidence and winning form.

Superbly consistent kicking from Shane Howarth, making his debut at fullback, set up the platform for a 22-14 All Black victory that ended a disastrous run of three straight Test defeats.

Kirwan, New Zealand's most capped player, dived over in the right-hand corner after strong drives from Mike Brewer and Zinzan Brooke, giving his side an unassailable 22-11 lead with 14 minutes to play.

For Kirwan, it was a record 67th try for the All Blacks — his 35th in Tests.

Howarth kicked five penalties and a conversion and his accuracy was crucial in settling New Zealand nerves in a tense and bruising first Test.

South Africa pressed strongly in the opening minutes, forcing two scrummages five meters from the All Black line. Captain Tiaan Strauss went close to scoring a try from a powerful drive.

The match was bruisingly physical from the start, with All Black lineout specialist Ian Jones substituted after being knocked down minutes into the game.

With tensions running high on both sides, Irish referee Brian Stirling had his work cut out to keep discipline and issued early warnings to New Zealand's Mark Cooksey and South Africa's Johan le Roux.

Andre Joubert kicked South Africa into the lead with a penalty after

quarter of an hour and Howarth kicked his first to level the scores 10 minutes later.

He added three more before the break, including one from over 40 meters on the stroke of half-time that gave the New Zealanders an important psychological boost.

Joubert scored with a penalty almost straight after the restart and was instrumental in South Africa's only try soon afterwards.

The fullback took the ball on the run from a series of passes by Johan Roux, Brendan Venter and Mark Andrews, and sprinted almost to the line before passing for new cap Rudolf Strauli to score.

The All Blacks replied with a wave of attacks in which Howarth and Blair Larsen both came close to scoring, and Howarth scored another penalty to make the score 15-11.

Strong pushes by the New Zealand forwards set up the decisive move, with Kirwan free on the overlap to score the try.

South Africa counter-attacked hard in the closing minutes, with Johan Roux warned for stamping on Fitzpatrick, but could manage only a Joubert penalty to make the final score 22-14.

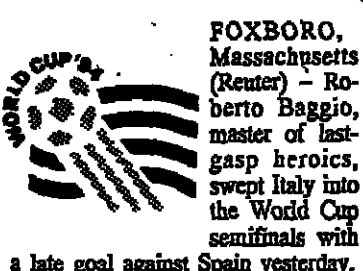
"We've got things to work on for the next Test, but it's definitely nice for the confidence of the guys to get that winning feeling back in our system," All Black captain Sean Fitzpatrick said after the match.

But his counterpart Tiaan Strauss sounded a warning note for the New Zealanders.

"We know we can beat them," Strauss said. "We're going to get fitter, we're going to get stronger, we're going to get more urgency, and we're going to be back."

R. Baggio strikes in the clutch again

89th-minute goal sends Italy to World Cup semifinals with 2-1 win over Spain



FOXBORO, Massachusetts (Reuters) — Roberto Baggio, master of last-gasp heroics, swept Italy into the World Cup semifinals with a late goal against Spain yesterday.

With just over two minutes to go and the quarter-final heading seemingly inevitably for extra-time, Baggio struck to give Italy a 2-1 win and take them to the semifinals for the third time in four tournaments.

Baggio, who scored in the 89th minute to prevent Italy's World Cup eclipse against Nigeria in last Tuesday's second round, received the ball from substitute Giuseppe Signori and rounded goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta on the right in the box.

Spanish defender Abelardo raced back to try to cover the danger but Baggio squeezed his shot behind him from the narrowest of angles and into the far corner of the net to the ecstatic relief and joy of his teammates, fans and officials.

Baggio's unrelated namesake Dino Baggio had put Italy ahead in the 26th minute with a long-range drive from a pass by Roberto Donadoni, who had worked an excellent opening down the left flank deep inside the Spanish half.

But Jose Luis Caminero equalized in the 59th minute with a fierce left-foot shot from the edge of the box. Without European Footballer of the Year Roberto Baggio, Italy could not have hoped to contest this match because after striking the late equalizer against Nigeria it was he who coolly struck home the extra-time penalty which gave his side a 2-1 win.

He provided the moment of inspiration under pressure again yesterday to take Italy to the semifinals. They will meet the winners of today's game between holders Germany and



THRILL OF VICTORY, AGONY OF DEFEAT — Spanish forward Juan Gorkoetxea (left) walks off the field in dejection as Italian goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca (center) and midfielder Roberto Donadoni celebrate their side's advancement to the semifinals at Foxboro Stadium yesterday. (AP)

Bulgaria. Spain had rallied superbly in the second half, having trailed for the first time in this tournament to Dino Baggio's goal.

But they could not recover from the killer blow from his namesake, which plunged them to their first defeat of the finals.

Dino Baggio, who scored in the 1-0 defeat of Norway which represent-

ed Italy's only win in the first round, latched on to Donadoni's pass to drive home the opening goal from 25 meters.

But Caminero, who galvanized Spain with his rugged all-round game, equalized 14 minutes into the second half.

Sergi crossed from the left, defend-

er Jose Otero let it go past and Ca-

derbolt, which took a deflection off Italian defender Antonio Benarrivo and beat goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca.

Spain poured forward and looked the more likely team to break the deadlock, with substitute Julio Salinas squandering a glorious chance seven minutes from time and Fernando Hierro and Miguel Angel Nadal both coming close as time ticked

away. But finally the enigmatic Baggio decided the issue for Italy, who are now one step closer to their fourth title after winning the trophy in 1934, 1938 and 1982.

He appeared to be offside when he received the ball from Signori, but there were no protests from the Spanish players.

Spain's coach Javier Clemente said his side had "totally dominated and controlled" in the second half. "We had chances we didn't put away. In their only attack they scored."

"We had seven players forward looking to settle the match and they had a two-one advantage when they broke away."

He said that in the final minutes striker Luis Enrique had his nose broken, as he was fighting for the ball in the Italian penalty area.

"Luis was set to shoot and I think [Mauri] Tassotti hit him with his elbow and broke his nose. The referee should have done something about it."

Clemente said Salinas was shattered at having missed his chance to put Spain ahead. "But it would not be fair to blame him for the defeat. He has made an important contribution."

"We are satisfied at having played a great quarter-final."

Italy's Arrigo Sacchi said his side had lost their way in the second half when he had hoped they would be able to keep up the pressure on Spain. "In these conditions you lose your reasoning," he said.

"These kind of matches are more like wars. You have to judge them differently."

World Cup at a Glance

(all times local)
QUARTER-FINALS
Yesterday's results:
Italy 2, Spain 1 (Foxboro)
Last night's scheduled game:
Brazil-Netherlands (Dallas)
Today's games:
Bulgaria-Germany 19:00 (E. Rutherford)
Romania-Sweden 22:30 (Stanford)

The USA almost did it!

WHATT A WEEK!

JOE HOFFMAN

AFTER years of poo-pooing a game which is so stupid, they don't even use their hands, I came down with an extreme case of World Cup fever.

My temperature soared when the good ol' USA held Brazil scoreless in the first half. I was really gung-ho for this one, a win on the Fourth of July, rock!

Soccer is a great game. I wish I could play it. It's got continuous movement — no interminable clock-stopping as in US football. I admit it's kind of weird that only the referee knows for sure how much injury time is left, but no one seems to mind.

It's also so simple. Kick the ball into the net, and just one offside rule to get the hang of.

Did you see Bebeto's goal against the USA? He had defender Alexi Lalas beaten by just one step, then threaded the needle past Lalas's foot-first dive and a desperate lunge by goalkeeper Tony Meola. That ball had eyes.

Furthermore, you don't have to be a freak of nature to play. No 6-foot-8, 300-lb. defenders falling on you. I haven't even noticed any muscle-boned specimens running around. Don't need upper-body strength. Just a hard head and a good pair of Adidas.

But the fan reaction I can do without. I'm still trying to comprehend that a player could be murdered over a

game's outcome. The worst I remember in the States was when the Green Bay Packers' fans killed coach Dan Devine's dog.

Some British coach is credited with coining the phrase, "Soccer is not a matter of life and death; it's much more important than that." Apparently and lamentably so.

On a less horrific note, Maradona was "only" banned for life for taking a drug which contained an amphetamine. Aside from the fact that FIFA will probably lessen the punishment, it's still a shame that some guys get busted for offenses that not long ago were OK to commit.

Mickey Mantle, an admitted speed freak, joked that one day he went berserk in the Yankees dugout during a meaningless game, breaking the water cooler with his bat. His answer: "My dex just kicked in." Should we delete all the homers from the Mick when he was under the influence?

One more week or so of World Cup distraction. I predict that it will be Brazil and Germany in the final: the urge for flair and improvisation against organized, cautious soccer. The winner of that one will take home an unprecedented fourth World Cup Trophy. Stay tuned.

Museeuw takes over yellow jersey from Yates

POITIERS, France (Reuters) — Briton Sean Yates' brief moment of glory ended yesterday when he lost the coveted race-leader's yellow jersey to Belgian Johan Museeuw after the seventh stage of the Tour de France.

Slovak Jan Svorada won a tight finish to the 259-kilometer ride from Rennes to the Futuroscope theme park outside Poitiers, ahead of Djamolidine Abdoujaparov of Uzbekistan and Olaf Ludwig of Germany.

Museeuw, who started the stage in third place, four seconds behind Yates, shined in intermediate sprints throughout the day.

"My goal was to regain the jersey," he said. He had already held the race lead after winning the team time trial with his GB MG colleagues in Calais on Tuesday.

Yates, who took the colors on Friday, was not confident of keeping them at the start of the stage.

"With all the sprinters around, it will not be easy," he said just before leaving Rennes. "But anyway, I'm happy to have it just for one day."

After one last flat stage to Trolissac today, the riders face an individual time trial from Perigueux to Bergerac tomorrow.

Miguel Indurain, seeking to be-

come only the third man to win a fourth consecutive Tour de France, looks ideally placed in seventh position, 26 seconds behind Museeuw.

Indurain, who managed only third place in the Giro d'Italia last month, proved he was back at his brilliant best a week ago when he took second place in the prologue won by Briton Chris Boardman.

"I wasn't really at my best when the Tour started, but I'm feeling better and better and I'm confident," said the Spaniard, who headed the peloton several times in yesterday's stage.

But it was Eros Polti of Italy who made most of the front running, breaking away after just 62 kilometers.

Seizing his chance before the race heads to the Pyrenees, the lanky Italian stayed in front for more than 160 kilometers and led a sluggish peloton by 18 minutes at one point.

But the pack, led by Museeuw's GB MG team mates, eventually caught him 33 kilometers from home.

Svorada, 25, who had already upset the speed kings by taking three stages in the Giro, narrowly out-printed Abdoujaparov to give Slovakia their first ever Tour stage victory.

National under-22 hoopsters fail to advance in Europe

JOEL GORDIN

THE national under-22 basketball team failed to make the finals of the European Championships when they lost three out of five games in their preliminary six-team group last week.

Israel lost to Slovenia, Finland and Greece, while beating France and Belarus.

If Israel had defeated Greece in their last game, it would have made the finals. But instead they lost 73-71 in the final minute.

The top Israeli scorers throughout the tournament were captain Doron Sebi, Oded Katash and Kobi Bahul.

The team will now take part in the contest for places five to eight. Meanwhile, Hapoel Tel Aviv announced they are negotiating to acquire Hapoel Jerusalem's Norris Coleman and former Maccabi Tel Aviv star Kenny Barlow to replace David Thirdkill and Namad Markovic, last season's foreign players.

Other members of the Hapoel squad who have quit are captain Shimon Ansaalem (for Hapoel Gvat) and Tomer Steinhauser (Hapoel Holon).

Lior Arditti wants to leave, but Hapoel have taken the matter to arbitration.



HOME-GROWN TALENT — The Israeli mare, SES Khebra, beat out 350 contestants worldwide to win the title "supreme champion" recently in the Egyptian event horse show in Lexington, Kentucky. Movie star Patrick Swayze (left) stands next to SES Khebra, which is owned by Uri Arley (right) and Eitan Wertheimer.

Williams ties Griffey with 33rd home run

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Matt Williams hit his 32nd and 33rd homers to tie Ken Griffey Jr. for the major-league lead as the San Francisco Giants beat Philadelphia 3-2 on Friday, sending the Phillies to their sixth loss in seven games.

Barry Bonds hit his 23rd homer to tie the game at 2-2 in the sixth, and Williams, who homered two innings earlier, followed by diving a 2-0 pitch through the fog at Candlestick Park and into the left field bleachers.

Williams, with 10 homers in his last 16 games, is on a pace to tie Roger Maris' record of 61 homers in a season, set in 1961.

Fernando Valenzuela (0-2), who surrendered all three homers, lasted 5 1/2 innings, his shortest outing since joining the Phillies on June 24.

Darryl Strawberry collected an infield single in the fourth, his first hit in a San Francisco uniform after go-

ing 0 for 3 with an intentional walk in his first game on Thursday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Red Sox 4, Mariners 3
John Valentin made the 10th unassisted triple play in major-league history and then touched off a three-homer outburst as the host Red Sox won.

With runners moving from first and second base in the top of the sixth, Valentin went to one knee to catch a line drive by Marc Newfield. He then stepped on second base to double off Mike Blowers and trotted a few steps to tag Keith Mitchell.

It was the first unassisted triple play since Mickey Morandini made one for Philadelphia against Pittsburgh on September 20, 1952. The previous one in the American League was by Ron Hansen of the Washington Senators at Cleveland on July 30, 1908.

Alex Rodriguez, 18, became the youngest player to appear in the majors this season when he made his debut with the Mariners at shortstop.

FRIDAY'S AL RESULTS:

Boston 4, Seattle 3

New York 4, California 3

Detroit 7, Texas 3

Baltimore 15, Oakland 3

Kansas City 6, Toronto 5

Chicago 9, Milwaukee 5

Minnesota 8, Cleveland 6

THURSDAY'S AL RESULTS:

New York 5, California 2

Texas 4, Detroit 5

Seattle 4, Boston 3 (10)

Oakland 6, Baltimore 4

Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 3

Texas 6, Cleveland 4

FRIDAY'S NL RESULTS:

Florida 5, Colorado 2

Cleveland 12, Pittsburgh 5

St. Louis 2, Atlanta 4

Los Angeles 3, New York 2 (10)

Montreal 14, San Diego 6

San Francisco 3, Philadelphia 2

THURSDAY'S NL RESULTS:

San Francisco 5, Philadelphia 4

Colorado 2, Florida 1

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 1 (11)

Houston 3, Chicago 3

New York 3, Los Angeles 9

Montreal 1, San Diego 0

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Volume down

Other

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NYSE Index
NYSE Transp
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Peres: Haberfeld to decide his future — not the party

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

FORMER Histadrut secretary-general Haim Haberfeld will determine his own political future, and not the Labor Party, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said, after a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Friday.

The meeting, intended to decide on the election of Labor's representatives in the new Histadrut's executive bureau, was attended by Rabin and Peres, Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zivili, Tourism Minister Uzi Baram and Haberfeld.

It was decided the meeting that six of Labor's nine members of the executive bureau would be elected by the party's central committee this Thursday.

The remaining three slots are reserved for Haberfeld, who is the head of Labor's Histadrut faction, Na'amat Secretary-General Ora Friedman and the representative of MK Abdul Wahab Darawshe's Democratic Arab Party.

Apart from Peres's statement concerning Haberfeld's future, the topic of the latter's next position or future within the party was not discussed. Nor was the issue of the distribution of senior positions in the Histadrut, still a matter of dispute between Labor and Ram.

Haberfeld, who vacated his fifth-floor office for Haim Ramon last week, moved one floor down to his former office — that of chairman of the trade union section, a position Haberfeld still holds. Haberfeld said he would keep this post until Ramon appoints someone else.

The Histadrut's new leadership — Ramon, MKs Ran Cohen, Haim Oron and Amir Peretz — met Justice Minister David Liba'i over the weekend and decided that the government would discuss initiating legislation for an organization tax, which would ensure the Histadrut a source of income.

Ben-Yair reopens probe of rabbi's entry into home

ATTORNEY-General Michael Ben-Yair on Friday ordered the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office to reopen the investigation of Petah Tikva Chief Rabbi Baruch Solomon. The rabbi is suspected of causing damage to the home of the Aviram family of Petah Tikva while trying to stop a birthday party being held on Shabbat.

Ben-Yair's decision followed an appeal by the Meretz faction in the Petah Tikva municipal council against his previous decision to close the file, due to what he claimed was an apparent lack of public interest.

Meretz councilman attorney Avraham Oren argued that it was intolerable for Solomon to exploit his position to break into a family's home with his followers because he believed the Sabbath was being desecrated. Incident occurred a year ago at birthday party for 11-year-old twin sons. The family filed a complaint, but the investigation was dropped.

When asked to comment on the reopened investigation, Rabbi Solomon replied: "I will say all that I have to say if and when a hearing is held."

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An oddly huge hot-air balloon gets ready to take off in last week's international hot-air balloon festival in the Ayalon Valley, which attracted 35 different entries. The festival, which drew crowds, ended Friday.

Dimona Textile workers threaten to keep out plant's new owners

AMIR ROZENBLIT

THE 250 workers at Dimona Textiles decided over the weekend to prevent the new owners from entering the factory today, to protest their intention to fire veteran workers without the agreement of the works committee.

The workers are demanding that the new owners, Shlomo Vahish and Oded Gold, respect the workers' rights, or they will shut down the plant. Vahish and Gold recently bought the plant from Mimm Industries, a subsidiary of the Israel Industrial Development Bank.

Dimona Textiles, which produces threads and fabric, has had a checkered history since it opened in the 1950s. Fourteen years ago it was purchased by businessman Nissim Gani of Switzerland, who fired hundreds of workers and introduced numerous ef-

iciency measures. The plant continued to lose money, and the government's Investment Center, through the Industrial Development Bank, lent the plant millions of dollars.

The plant continued to be a money-loser, and the bank took it over five years ago. Under the bank's ownership, a comprehensive recovery plan was instituted, new equipment was purchased, and the plant began manufacturing new products, including beach towels and terry-cloth robes.

The plant recently began to turn a profit, and the bank decided to sell it. Yossi Bubul, the secretary of the Dimona Labor Council, informed the bank's chairman, Arye Sher, that if the workers' rights were not protected under the sale contract, they would strike. Sher, in turn, said that if the workers did so, they would bear full responsibility for the outcome.

Sneh, Shani ordered to explain denial of license to private hospital in Haifa

JUDY SIEGEL

THE High Court of Justice last week issued temporary restraining orders demanding Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Ministry Director-General Prof. Mordechai Shani explain why they refused to grant an operating license for the new catheterization unit established in a private hospital in Haifa.

The Horev Medical Center, which is the Haifa branch of the Herzliya Medical Center, argued in an 18-page brief that when the Haifa facility opened in 1990, then-minister Mordechai Gur promised that it would receive a license for performing catheterizations.

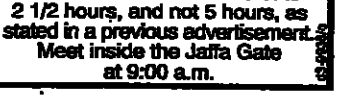
The petitioners maintained that the Haifa hospital was established solely with private funds from South African investors, and never asked for government subsidies. A year ago, a million dollars was transferred by the investors to purchase what Horev officials described as "the most advanced catheterization equipment available in Israel." However, the ministry recently refused to allow Horev to use it.

They also argued that the queue for non-emergency catheterizations in the north is six to 12 months' long, and that many patients are forced to go to the Dan region or Jerusalem for the procedure. Horev officials claimed they will charge health funds 36 percent less for catheterizations than they cost in public hospitals.

Ministry spokeswoman Yifat Ben-Hai was asked to comment, but she said nothing could be said under sub-judice rules before the ministry responded to the court.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

AIDS test won't require parental knowledge

The ministerial committee on legislation yesterday approved a bill requiring doctors to give minors a test for AIDS if they request it, without the need for parental consent.

The committee disagreed, however, with author MK Benny Temkin's (Meretz) stipulation that only the child should be informed of the test's results. The panel decided that the government would support the bill only if parents would be informed should the youth's test be positive. This change will be introduced when the bill reaches the Knesset's labor and social affairs committee.

Iraqi defectors are stuck in prison here

Iraqi defectors jailed here are treated humanely, but will have to remain in detention until another country offers them refuge, the head of the Prisons Service said Friday.

Over the past 18 months, 35 Iraqis who fled their country for Israel were caught near the border and detained, Israel Radio said. Four have since been deported to Lebanon, but no country has offered to take the others.

Arye Bibi, the head of the Prisons Service, said the detainees are treated well. "They are getting newspapers and books in Arabic. Several people from the Iraqi [Jewish] community asked us for permission to visit them, and we allowed it."

Bibi said the Iraqis mingle with Jewish prisoners, but are not allowed contact with Palestinians held for anti-Israel activities.

Ora Namir to return tonight

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir is to return home tonight after more than a month in Switzerland for surgery. Namir is to convalesce at her Tel Aviv home for several weeks before gradually returning to work.

Zayyad was not wearing seat belt

The police investigation of the road accident last Tuesday in which Nazareth Mayor and MK Tawfik Zayyad was killed has confirmed that he was not wearing his seat belt. Because of this, the police said, when the car's airbag deployed against his unrestrained body, this multiplied the effect of the crash, killing him instantly.

IDF recalls Druse weapons by mistake

The IDF has announced it will this week redistribute weapons collected from Golan Heights Druse by mistake. The IDF Spokesman said an officer had mistakenly given the order to collect the arms, handed out to Druse residents for their own defense.

Police urged to better protect digs

Hamdat, the Council for Freedom of Science, Religion, and Culture in Israel, has demanded that Police Minister Moshe Shabai direct the police to step up efforts to protect archaeological sites and archeologists from harassment by hardi groups. Hamdat issued the demand following an incident in which hardim attacked a guard at a Jaffa archeological site and stole human bones they later buried in Jerusalem. Hamdat officials noted that the hardim had also interfered with a dig near Modi'in — in which Hamdat claimed no ancient graves or bones were found — and another near Ben-Shimon.

Accusals of accused Nazi to be challenged

B'nai B'rith Canada has informed the Canadian government that it intends to challenge its Supreme Court's acquittal of Imre Finta on war crimes charges, saying it will file a complaint with the human rights committee of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Finta, who was the first person prosecuted under Canada's war crimes legislation, was accused of being a key official in the deportation of Hungarian Jews to the death camps.

US, Israel to examine joint air agreement

Israel and the United States have decided to establish a joint commission to examine the existing air agreement between them and to introduce changes that would ensure fair competition between El Al and US carriers. Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar announced Friday. Israel's delegation to the commission will be headed by Civil Aviation Authority head Menahem Sharon. The talks have been given a time limit of two months.

AJC survey finds few Americans doubt Holocaust occurred

NEW YORK (AP) — The number of Americans who express some doubt that the Holocaust occurred, once measured at more than one in five, is actually far lower, the American Jewish Committee concluded.

The AJC released a public opinion poll last week that found just 1 percent of American adults think the Holocaust did not happen.

A look at all available surveys on the subject finds that "less than 2% deny the Holocaust in a committed, consistent way," Tom W. Smith of the University of Chicago, an AJC consultant, said.

What some feared was an alarming level of denial was actually the result of a question worded in a confusing way, Smith, director of the General Social Survey of the National Opinion Research Center, said of a poll released by the AJC last year.

In that earlier survey by the Roper polling company, respondents were asked a question that required them to grasp a double negative: "Does it seem possible or does it seem impossible to you that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened?"

Twenty-two percent said it was possible the Holocaust never happened and an additional 12% said they didn't know. Burns W. Roper, retiring chairman of the polling company, acknowledged in May that it was a flawed question with misleading results.

Everett Ladd, editor of the Public Perspective, a polling journal at the University of Connecticut, said the AJC owed the public a retraction more than a year ago.

If anyone ever believed that 22% or more could deny something like the Holocaust, Ladd said, "I'd take that to say that the very future of democratic ideals is in question."

The AJC previously acknowledged some disagreement over its 1993 findings but did not weigh in until this week when Smith finished what AJC research director David Singer praised as the definitive analysis.

It included results of a revised question Roper posed to 991 adults in March: "Does it seem possible to you that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened, or do you feel certain that it happened?" One percent said it was possible it never happened, 91% said they were certain it happened and 8% percent did not know.

The doubters and unsure were asked why they felt less than certain; most said they didn't know or didn't have enough information to say.

Fewer than one in 10 of the doubters and the unsure, or less than 1% of the total sample, indicated any real denial or said they thought the Holocaust was exaggerated or unbelievable.

The in-person survey has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Smith said the combined surveys indicate that 19 in 20 Americans have heard of the Holocaust but that their knowledge of it is "shallow, incomplete and imperfect."

"Uncertainty and doubt about the Holocaust is mostly a function of ignorance, not the absorption of the neo-Nazi party line," Smith said.

Budapest's stolen Jewish art works recovered by police in Romania

BUCHAREST (AP) — Police have recovered priceless treasures stolen last December from the museum of Budapest's main synagogue, the largest Jewish museum in Europe, media reported last week.

The Romanian police collaborated with the Hungarian police to solve a genuine theft of the century," the state news agency Rompres quoted Romanian police chief Gen. Ioan Pitulescu as saying.

Police found nearly 90 percent of the stolen treasures on May 11 and 12 near Bucharest, he said. Two suspects, identified as Emil Stefan and Nicolae Chirita, were arrested. Media reports said they both have Romanian and German citizenship.

Pitulescu said German and Israeli police assisted in cracking the case. Pitulescu refused to give any further details while the investigation is still under way. It was not clear when the treasures would be returned to the Hungarian capital, or whether police had a lead on the whereabouts of the remaining treasure.

The Jewish treasures, stolen December 12, 1993, consisted of 184 pieces collected since 1916, including items used by Hungarian Jews in their homes and synagogues, gold and silver religious relics, paintings and carpets. They were valued at between \$60 million to \$80m.

Gustav Zoltai, head of the Federation of Jewish communities in Budapest, said at the time of the theft that the lost items were of great emotional and historical value throughout the world.

The robbery took place at night. The building was undergoing repairs and the burglars climbed up the scaffolding, shielded from the street by a thick safety net.

The Budapest synagogue, built in the mid-19th century, is one of the largest in Europe.

Emotions of teen suicides here differ from Western countries; youth here seem motivated

JUDY SIEGEL

MANY local teenagers who commit suicide seemed healthy in mind and spirit, with high motivation to achieve, according to a report in the latest issue of *Harefuah*, the journal of the Israel Medical Association.

This contrasts sharply with young suicide victims in Western countries — who tend to suffer from drug addiction, behavior problems and mood disorders and have close relatives who killed themselves, the report said.

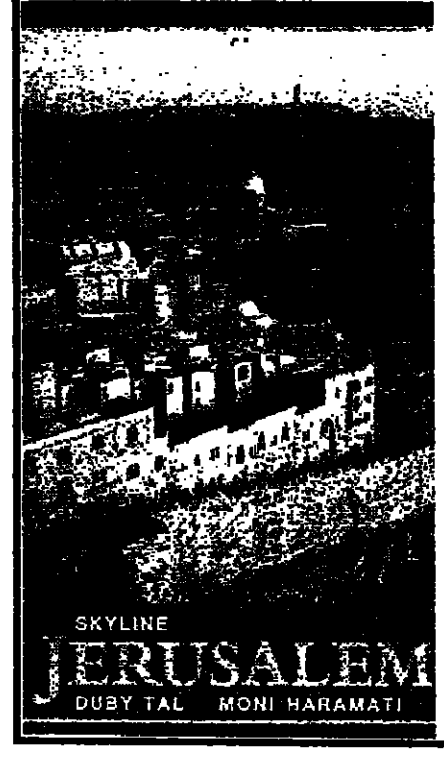
The unusual emotional profile of the Israeli teenage suicide was documented by Alan Apter and several colleagues from the Geba Psychiatric Hospital in Petah Tikva, in their 1993 study of 43 Israeli teens who killed themselves.

Apter and colleagues Shmuel Hirschmann and Ronit Weizmann note in the *Harefuah* article that suicide is the second most common cause of death among teenagers in most Western countries. It is still relatively rare in Israel, but, based on statistics from other isolated, small countries like New Zealand, where the teenage suicide rate is growing, it is "reasonable" to think that numbers will increase here as well, the researchers said.

The authors, who examine a variety of studies about the influence of the media on teenage suicide, urge newspaper, TV and radio editors to play down stories about youngsters who kill themselves. They also advise eliminating details that could be seen as "positive messages" such as reporting that the suicide was induced by unrequited love, patriotism or bravery.

While it is difficult to detect suicidal tendencies in youngsters in their early teens, the authors note that much information is available from examinations of army draftees. This provides a unique opportunity to study suicidal tendencies in the late teen-age years, they suggest.

The Geba Hospital staffers urge family doctors and pediatricians to pay special attention to their teenage patients and to investigate fully any signs pointing to thoughts of suicide.



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